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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	10.15	11.15	12.35	1.00	4.30	5.45	7.30												
Yamoi ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	8.35	9.15	10.05	10.20	11.20	12.40	1.05	4.35	5.50	7.35												
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.31	10.21	10.36	11.36	12.56	1.11	4.41	5.56	7.41												
Taipei Market Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.45	10.35	10.50	11.50	13.10	1.15	4.55	6.10	7.55												
Taipei ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.50	10.40	10.55	11.55	13.15	1.20	5.00	6.15	8.00												
Fanning ...Dep.	7.35	8.60	9.15	9.55	10.45	11.00	12.00	13.20	1.25	5.15	6.30	8.15												
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.50	9.05	9.20	10.00	10.50	11.05	12.05	13.25	1.30	5.30	6.45	8.30												
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.18	10.58	11.14	12.12	13.30	1.34	5.39	6.41	8.37												
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.40	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	7.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.49	11.56	2.38	4.39	5.49	6.45	7.04														
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.41	—	12.03	3.05	4.56	5.56	6.52	—														
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.18	10.47	—	12.07	3.10	5.00	6.00	—	—														
Taipei Market Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.10	6.10	—	—														
Taipei ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.23	3.26	5.14	6.15	—	—														
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.36	3.39	5.27	6.28	—	—														
Shamshui ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—														
Yamoi ...Dep.	8.17	9.03	11.32	12.23	12.54	3.57	5.35	6.46	7.28	7.44														
Kowloon ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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GENERALSHIP OF EARL HAIG.

HOW IT SHORTENED THE WAR.

SIR G. ARTHUR'S SKETCH.

"Lord Haig" which is the title of Sir George Arthur's sketch of Lord Haig's career, is slight, but it contains a certain amount of inside information, including facts which have never been printed before, and it comes opportunely. For in a few weeks the tenth anniversaries will be occurring of the great series of British victories which it is difficult to parallel, and in which Haig had so glorious a share. He was not a showy leader, yet we believe that posterity will place him very high for judgment, persistency and unflinching courage.

Haig's insight stood his country in good stead time after time before he received the chief command. At Loos, though Haig was against the battle, success might have been won if he had had strong reserves quickly available. Sir John French thought otherwise, and not only refused his powerful reinforcement in his own hands, to be belatedly delivered to Sir Douglas in the early afternoon of the second day of the fight.

One Mighty Effort.

It has been suggested that Haig quarrelled with the great French commander. That is not the case. With Pétain and Foch he was always on the best of terms. "It was he who said—"

"If only they would believe that I am always and altogether loyal to Foch, and how easy Foch makes it to be loyal to him."

But, in giving devoted and magnificent support, he firmly insisted on freedom in shaping his plans. The great battle of Amiens, which opened on August 8th, 1918, was Haig's idea; Foch had proposed an attack about Bethune. On a second and even more important occasion a few days later Haig decided to break off the battle of Amiens and attack from the north at Bapaume.

This proved to be a vital decision; it broadened the whole front of battle and converted Foch's series of isolated blows to drive the enemy from particular districts into one mighty effort which brought finality into view.

His Will To Win.

Haig was almost alone in his firm conviction in the third week of August, 1918, that victory was sure and close at hand. His famous order calling on his troops to press boldly on the enemy

was published at a moment when Foch and the French Government, the British Government and its military advisers in London were meditating conquest in 1919 [Sir G. Arthur prints "1918," an obvious mistake] with the help of a great American army. One man and one man only stood out to pronounce the possibility of shortening the war by an immediate effort.

In his assault on the terrific fortifications of the Hindenburg line with a force inferior in numbers to the Germans, Haig showed the highest qualities of generalship; and rightly does Sir G. Arthur emphasise the fact that "on Haig's initiation and sole responsibility the decision to assault the Hindenburg line was taken."

CYCLE'S RIVER DIVE.

GIRL RIDERS THROWN INTO 15 FT. OF WATER.

Two girls on a motor-cycle and side-car, failing to take a sharp corner in time, drove their machine into the Thames off the towing path at Shepperton.

The machine turned a somersault in the air, plunged into 15 ft. of water 10 ft. from the bank, and disappeared from view with a loud splash.

People in small boats and on the towing path rushed to the scene. To their great surprise, the girls struggled to the surface a few seconds later and swam ashore.

Their names were given as Miss Lily and Miss Connie Chapman, of The Chestnuts, a bungalow near the river. Both are good swimmers, but they only just got clear of their submerged machine. Miss Lily Chapman said she had one leg pinned under the machine, but gave a tremendous push with her free leg and got clear. Except for slight cuts both the girls were uninjured.

MINERS VOTE FOR PEACE.

TIRED OF WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE.

MR. COOK SCREAMS AND SHOUTS.

LIVERPOOL.

The conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, after a heated discussion, rejected by 309,000 votes to 192,000 a resolution from the Forest of Dean calling for the suspension of the Peace in Industry negotiations as being unauthorised and undesirable.

The resolution declared that peace in industry was incompatible with trade unionism.

Mr. Joseph Jones, the Yorkshire miners' secretary, moved the rejection of the resolution.

Mr. A. J. Cook (secretary of the federation): Peace in industry is incompatible with trade unionism.

Mr. Jones: Then we must only meet the employers to talk of conflict. Is it likely they are going to meet us only to talk war? Most of us are tired of fighting for fighting's sake. If by sitting face to face with the employers we can improve the conditions of our men and solve the problems of industry, then we are doing a service to our men.

Mr. Cook shouted, screamed, and hissed, and one of his statements caused Mr. Frank Varley, M.P., to exclaim: "You are a liar!"

Later Mr. Joseph Jones asked a question, and when Mr. Cook replied Mr. Jones retorted: "You are a deliberate liar." Mr. Cook made no answer.

Herbert Smith Against A. J. Cook.

Mr. Tom Richards, the vice-president, who, with Mr. Cook, was chosen to take part in the industrial peace discussions [from which Mr. Cook has withdrawn] defended his position. He said:

"My hands are clean; my conscience is clear. Let us be done with this hypocrisy and this gospel of the carbon copies of the Russian revolutionists that we are getting here."

Mr. Herbert Smith followed: "I am standing for peace and fair play," he declared. "If I can get fair play for the men I represent I am prepared to meet the Devil—never mind Mond." He accused Mr. Cook of spreading dissension.

TWO WOMEN IN THE DESERT.

DISCOVERY OF PYRAMID BUILDER'S QUARRIES.

Two women, working alone in the Egyptian desert near Fayum, have made some remarkable archaeological discoveries during the past year, which were on view for the first time last month at the Royal Anthropological Institute, Upper Bedford-place, London.

They are Miss G. Caton Thompson, and her assistant, Miss Gardner, who were sent out by the institute to Egypt to carry on some important excavations in the Nile valley. Chief among their finds were gypsum quarries, from which Senefr, the builder of the first pyramid at Mejdum, obtained the material with which to make his pottery. It is calculated that Senefr reigned from 4797 B.C. to 4777 B.C., almost 6,000 years ago.

Miss G. Caton Thompson also discovered some important irrigation systems dating from the time of the Ptolemies (3rd century B.C.). She told a Daily Mail reporter:—

"We often worked under great difficulties. Miss Gardner and I had no other people with us except Arab servants. During last May the temperature often became 124 deg. in the shade—or rather as much shade as an Arab tent can give."

"I have always been extremely keen on Egyptian antiquities. I reasoned out that the Egyptians of the Third Dynasty must have fetched the valuable gypsum from quarries near Fayum, as there are several passes in that district leading from the stretches of low-lying land to a large tableland, almost 1,000 feet in height. 'Sure enough' we discovered the remains of gypsum quarries and pottery in one of these passes."

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

(August 14th.)

Marine Engineers Guild of China, Monthly Meeting, 8 p.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.

Baseball:—Junior Division: Y.M.B.A. v. China Athletics, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Paid to Love."

World Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."

Star Theatre: "Heaven on Earth."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (André Lebon). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (André Lebon), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Porthos), 12.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

(August 15th.)

Tiffin to Mr. A. K. Henderson, St. Andrews Society.

Water polo: Queen's Regiment v. V.R.C. "B."

Queen's Theatre: "Paid to Love."

World Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."

Star Theatre: "Heaven on Earth."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Thursday.

(August 16th.)

Baseball:—Junior Division: St. Joseph's v. China Scouts, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "13 Washington Square."

World Theatre: "The Potters."

Star Theatre: "God gave me twenty cents."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Suez (Valdara), London via Straits, parcel mail (Calchas).

Friday.

(August 17th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Promenade Concert Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "13 Washington Square."

World Theatre: "The Potters."

Star Theatre: "God gave me twenty cents."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Rajputana), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Szechuen), 6 p.m.

Sunday.

(August 19th.)

11th Sunday after Trinity.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.

Baseball:—Junior Division: St. Joseph's v. China Athletics, 2 p.m.; Y.M.B.A. v. Kioras, 4 p.m.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Monday.

(August 20th.)

Auction Sale: Sign of the Lantern.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

361 SUICIDES BY LYSOL POISONING.

Sir Williams Jónsson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, has informed Sir Frank Meyer, Conservative member for Great Yarmouth, that in 1927 there were 361 suicides by lysol poisoning and 13 deaths by accident.

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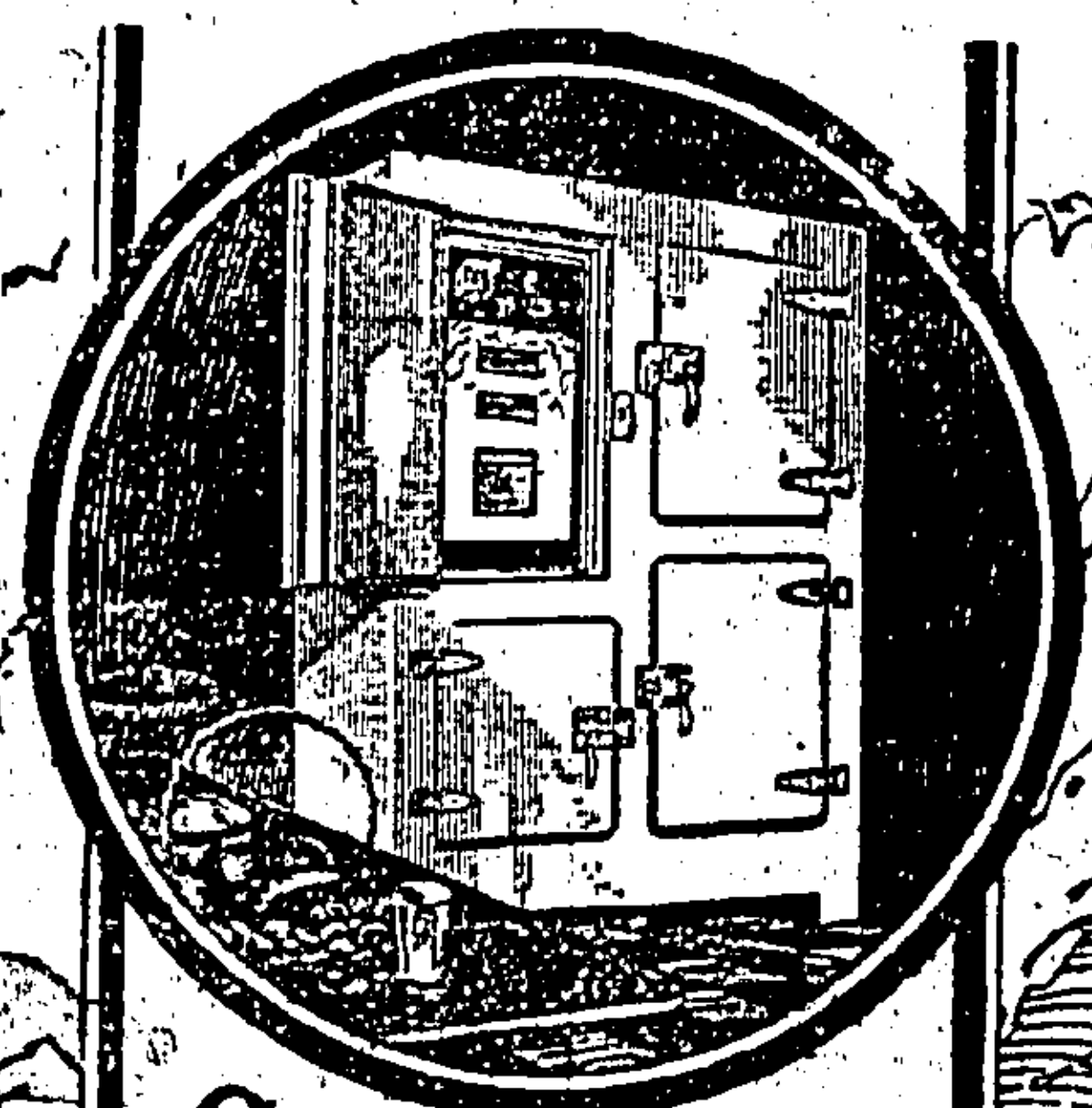
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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.

THE PARENTS' DUTY EXPLAINED.

HINTS FOR AN INTELLIGENT STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

THE REV. NOEL EVANS' ADDRESS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Noel Evans, preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, dealt with the subject of religious education for children between the years of 7 and 14.

The preacher stressed the importance of an intelligent study of the Old Testament, especially the History of the Jews; but also suggested that certain of the most beautiful passages from the poetic books should be learned by heart. Emphasis was laid on the fact that after about 14 or 15 children begin to form their own ideas and religious instruction in the home must begin long before they reach that age.

Taking his text from Deuteronomy VI. v. 8-7 "These words thou shalt teach into thy children the preacher said:—

Forming Their Own Views At 14.
Now that the children are having their holidays let us take the opportunity of thinking over a few ideas on religious education for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

Somewhere about the age of 14 or 15 a child becomes highly critical. Even though still at school he is forming his own views of life, and relating life to his own experience. He is less willing to accept the bidding of authority, if it runs counter to his own ideas. Experience will teach him—persuasiveness will guide him—and of course admiration for great men and women, for heroes, will draw him as by a magnet to fine ways of living. But the age of authority is past.

Opportunity Comes Earlier.

If a parent wishes to form the religious ideas of his children, and every parent naturally does wish to, his great opportunity comes earlier.

The first habits of prayer—the first ideas of right and wrong—the first growing ideas of a wonderful God who looks after each child night and day—these are given by the Mother in the earliest stages, and it will be an indifferent and a strange Mother who is not interested and who does not take the trouble to look well after this part of a child's education.

But religious teaching between the ages of 7 and 14 is another matter. Why I don't know—but the ways in which a parent should help and instruct his children at this stage do not seem to be very well understood. Also children are now generally at school, and far too much is expected of the school or Sunday school. Also a number of people are lazy and just leave things until children are a little older. But mainly I think most parents feel that they do not know what they ought to teach in this intermediate stage.

Without pretending to any special authority and without any attempt at thoroughness, I should like to go over a few ideas though so great a subject can only be dealt with scrappily in the time at our disposal.

The problem seems to me to be threefold:

1. To form habits of prayer, of church going and of reading the Bible. This I shall not attempt to say anything about.

2. To give ideas about religion and character.

3. To give thought forms to these ideas.

The difference between the ideas and the thought forms in which they are clothed is this.

The Idea Of Divine Providence.

Take the idea of Divine Providence. Suppose a child says at night "I need not be afraid of the dark. Jesus will look after me." There is the idea. But how much better if the child can also say "Yea though I walk thro' the valley of the shadow, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." And better still if he has one or two pictures in his mind either of fearless people like Sir Galahad going into the dark wood, or of people whom God has taken care of—like Daniel in the lion's den.

That is what I mean by thought forms. The child mind is ready to take up whatever you give to it, and it is tremendously important that a child should now become familiar with the Bible stories, and if possible with some other fine religious stories, and with a few great religious pictures, so that it gets into the habit of instantly associating the most lovely and impressive stories in the world with religious ideas.

What Parts Of The Bible?

Now come the questions: What parts of the Bible should be read? What should be learnt by heart? And what pictures ought we to show?

First and foremost all the Gospels should be read right thro' and more than once. In school only selected passages or selected books are taught.

Time in school is so short that a lot has to be left undone. Then remember that in school it is a lesson—it is work. And it is done in a class with ten, twenty or thirty other children. A teacher will see that the children know something about the Gospels, but it will be only the exceptional teacher who

can find out what each child feels about the stories and parables, and then can help that particular child to a right appreciation. The class is too big to give much individual attention. But all children of this age need it and respond to it, and it is the parents who can and should give it. Do not be afraid of miracles or of any question to which you have no complete answer. Children are not really critical at this age, their questions are honest efforts to grasp and understand a story, and so long as your answer is the best attempt to explain that you can give, they will be satisfied.

Parents should now and then ask their children what are their favourite stories and parables. What they mean. They should hear for themselves what has been learnt by heart in school, and they should show a little appreciation for good work.

The Old Testament.

The Old Testament should not be read straight thro'. The stories in Genesis will have been told before the child is 7 years old—so we might start to-day with Moses. The first half of Exodus contains stories and lessons that are worth all the attention that can now be given to them, and there are one or two other stories of Moses that are most graphic and interesting—but the last half of Exodus, all Leviticus and most of Numbers and Deuteronomy are filled with dull and valueless legal regulations and measurements.

Joshua and Judges should be read and explained—more than a father can give at school. Ruth is lovely. It should not come in the school curriculum, unless it is in the literature section. It ought to be read on a Sunday evening at home as a story when a child asks to be read to—and if it can be read as a whole and not in chapters so much the better.

The Historical Books.

The stories in Samuel and Kings of Eli and Samuel, David and Goliath, David and Jonathan, etc., make about the best reading for boys and girls of this age in the whole of the Old Testament. These stories should be read through and talked about again and again. Nowhere else will the crudities of the religious ideas that the child itself has to experience, be so vividly expressed. Both teach and parent have all the time got to be comparing past ideas of religion with present day ideas.

Elijah slays all the prophets of Baal on Mt. Carmel and is evidently thought to be acting rightly. Would we do it to-day? And so on.

Every page is full of contrast between old and modern ideas. What the parent needs here is not to be the complete theologian, but to be as interested as the children are in the difference between Old and New.

The Books of Chronicles should be left out. Only the same stories are told in an inferior way by a later writer who had Samuel and Kings in front of him when he wrote.

The story of the return to Jerusalem which is told in Ezra and Nehemiah should be known. And below we leave the history of the Jews may say that sometime during in latter part of the time say at the age of 11 or 12, some small book on the history of the Jews ought to be read. They ought to know what happened to the Jews between the Captivity in Babylon and as we find them in the Roman Empire.

They will find the two books of Maccabees in the Apocrypha quite interesting if read along with a good short history. And there are some wonderful chapters in Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos and Hosea which bear on Jewish history. But Ezekiel, Lamentations, and most of the minor prophets can be safely ignored at this age.

Now however, we come to a part of the Old Testament which many people find more difficult either to understand or to teach.

Jonah And The Whale: The Right Way To Regard It.

Apart from the history there are several books which contain stories like that of Bath, Job, Jonah and the Whale, Daniel in lions den, etc. Some of these stories unfortunately give trouble to parents. The reason is that the parent tells these stories as part of Jewish history.

(Continued on next column.)

DOCTORS AND NOISE.

B.M.A. TO DISCUSS PROBLEM OF SUPPRESSION.

Many matters of great importance to the public will be discussed at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which opens on July 20th at Cardiff, says a Home paper to hand. The Press will be admitted to all the discussions, and the general public to Sir Berkeley Moynihan's popular lecture on "art in medicine" and to the section of medical sociology where doctors and representative laymen will discuss the falling birthrate in its various aspects.

The meeting, which lasts from the 20th to the 28th, will be threefold: The meeting commencing on the 20th of specially appointed representatives from every unit of the association at home and overseas, for the consideration of the past year's work and of future policy. A meeting open to all members, which opens on July 24th.

The scientific sections which commence on the 25th, where a large number of subjects ranging over the whole field of medicine will be discussed.

It is pointed out by the medical secretary that at the representative meeting many matters of great public importance will be dealt with. Among these will be:—

Motion in favour of giving local authorities the power to suppress unnecessary noises, especially during the night.

Treatment by radiation and electricity. In view of risks to the public the council of the association will recommend certain precautions in administration of these by unskilled and unqualified persons.

The important question of maternal mortality and the proposed paying infant welfare centres for better-class families.

Other features of policy will relate to ophthalmic clinics which will bring the service of specialists within reach of the working classes; the Ministry of Health proposals for co-ordination of hospitals, voluntary and public; the growth of contributory schemes for hospital treatment; a report on lunacy and mental disorder; recent developments in the Indian Medical Service.

instead of as part of Jewish literature.

Why did the Jewish parent teach his child the story of Jonah and the whale do you think?

Was it because he was interested in whales?—It was not. It was because he thought his son ought to know that God's mercy was so great that even sinners like the people of Nineveh might be forgiven. His son might find it difficult to believe, but God's mercy really was as wide as that. Why should we in telling these stories tell them with any different idea from that of the Jewish parent?

We should teach them as matchless fine poetic stories embodying lessons about religion such as you can hardly find elsewhere.

The Poetry.

Lastly, there is in the Old Testament some perfectly glorious religious poetry—such as is found in the Psalms, of course, above all, Job, Isaiah, Ecclesiastes, etc.

Boys and girls should study these because they are so lovely—and it is very important to learn a number of them by heart. The Song of the Bow on the death of Jonathan.

Psalms 23, 121 and 100, the chapter of Ecclesiastes beginning, Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Isaiah 43. Who hath believed our report and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed. Isaiah 55. Ho every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters.

About half a dozen passages should be learnt a year, some from the Old and some from the New Testament.

These passages will impress themselves on a child's mind and remain with him all through life.

Always remember that there must be a certain enthusiasm and love in the parent. Not just a stern dutifulness and certainly not a slack indifference about religion.

What is told or given to be learnt by heart should be pleasantly and reverently taught, and not be a task, as is bound to be the case in school.

Pictures.

There is no time to consider the New Testament beyond what has been said about the Gospels—for I want to say a word about pictures.

If we care that our children get true and vivid impressions of Jesus and the Bible stories, we must see that they do not only have a bare text of the Bible to look at—wonderful as it is. They need maps and they need pictures.

There are excellent and cheap pictures roughly a penny each at Home, at 10 cents here to be obtained from the Bible shop in Wyndham Street.

The pictures are not all equally good. An artist called Harold Copping has done a complete series of pictures illustrating the Bible, which can be recommended and Nelson's pictures are always good. If possible, do not get them top small.

In closing, let me once more remind you of our text, which is a command to parents. These words thou shalt teach diligently unto thy children.

MRS. DYNE.

COURT ORDER TO PRODUCE ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 19th.
In the London Bankruptcy Court a sitting was appointed before Mr. Registrar Warrington for the public examination of Mrs. Amina Mary Bradley Dyne, described in the receiving order as of Mount Street, Park Lane, W., dealer in foreign currency.

The senior Official Receiver said that no statement of Mrs. Dyne's affairs had yet been filed, and the matter was complicated by the fact that her finances were very much mixed up with those of her husband. An account disclosing all details was required.

Mr. E. Clayton, K.C. (with whom was Mr. St. John Field), for the trustee in bankruptcy, said he was instructed to ask for an order on Mrs. Dyne to lodge an account to date from 1924, showing the disposal of large sums which she had received and the transfer of a considerable number of valuable securities held by her on and after that date.

The public examination was adjourned until next sitting and Mrs. Dyne ordered to submit the required accounts.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 12th, 1928.

H.K. Banks	.....\$1,290 buy, 1,295 sa.
De	.....London.....\$1,394 nom.
Chartered Bank	.....\$224 buy
Maritime Bank	.....\$224 nom.
De	.....U.S. \$214 nom.
P. & O. Banks	.....\$224 nom.
East Asia Bank	.....\$224 buy
Canton Insurance	.....\$224 buy, 680 sa.
Union Insurance	.....\$224 buy
North China Ins.	.....\$224 buy
Yong Sang Insurance	.....\$224 buy
China Fire Insurance	.....\$224 buy
Long Kong Fire Ins.	.....\$224 buy
Donghai	.....\$224 buy
H.K. Steamboat	.....\$224 buy
H.K. Tugs	.....\$224 buy
Indo-China (Fr.)	.....\$224 buy
De	.....\$224 nom.
Shell Transport	.....\$224 buy, 204 sel.
Waterhouse	.....\$224 buy, 204 sel.
Benguet	.....\$224 buy
Kailash Mining	.....\$224 buy
Langkat (combined)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
S'hai Explorations	.....\$224 sel.
Shanghai Loans	.....\$224 sel.
Roads	.....\$224 sel.
Tonghai Mines	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. & W. Wharves	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	.....\$224 sel.
China Provisions	.....\$224 buy, 65.10 buy, 65.10 sa.
Hongkong	.....\$224 sel.
New Engineering	.....\$224 sel.
Shanghai Docks	.....\$224 sel.
Ewo Cottons	.....\$224 sel.
Oriental Cottons	.....\$224 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Lands	.....\$224 sel.
Shanghai Lands	.....\$224 sel.
Hongkong Estates	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Realities	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Tramways	.....\$224 sel.
Park Trams (old)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
Star Ferries	.....\$224 sel.
China Light	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Electric (old)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
Macao Electric	.....\$224 sel.
Telephone	.....\$224 sel.
Cable News	.....\$224 sel.
Singapore Traction	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
China Sugars	.....\$224 sel.
Malayan Sugars	.....\$224 sel.
Canton Loss	.....\$224 sel.
Cementa (combined)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Hoys (old)	.....\$224 sel.
De	.....\$224 sel.
United Asbestos	.....\$224 sel.
Lary Farms	.....\$224 sel.
Watsons	.....\$224 sel.
Der A Wings	.....\$224 sel.
Lane Crawfords	.....\$224 sel.
Mactintosh	.....\$224 sel.
Sinocera	.....\$224 sel.
Wm. Powell	.....\$224 sel.
H. A. Amusement	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Constructions	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Indus. G. Bonds	.....\$224 sel.
H.K. Govt. Loans	.....\$224 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales nom—nominal	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 12th.

Paris	.....124.224
New York	.....4.85.7/16
Brussels	.....34.90
Geneva	.....20.212
Amsterdam	.....12.10.9/16
Milan	.....92.60
Berlin	.....20.28
Stockholm	.....18.13
Copenhagen	.....18.13
Oslo	.....18.13
Vienna	.....34.414
Prague	.....103.13/16
Helsingfors	.....104
Madrid	.....28.064
Lisbon	.....81
Athens	.....675
Bucharest	.....7071
Rio	.....5.23/32
Buenos Aires	.....47.7/16
Bombay	.....1/5.29/32
Yokohama	.....1/10.9/32
Shanghai	.....2/8
Hong Kong	.....2/8
Silver (spot)	.....27 1/2
Silver (forward)	.....27.5/16

RASH ON BOY LASTED 2 YEARS

Caused Much Pain From
Burning. Cuticura Heals.

"My little boy had a red rash on the back of his neck. When he was six weeks old it spread all over his body and caused him much pain from burning and itching. It was a dry rash, but very red and angry looking. We could not bear to see him scratching and crying. The trouble lasted about two years.

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Get the Cuticura Soap and Ointment.



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"Hong Kong Weekly Press"

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\$15.00 per annum to any part of the world (including postage).

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Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

When Baby is 6 months old

or when he cuts his first tooth, add a little Glaxo Malted Food to his Glaxo. This will provide the best means of accustoming Baby, gradually and naturally to taking more solid food. O brainy little where you buy Glaxo.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
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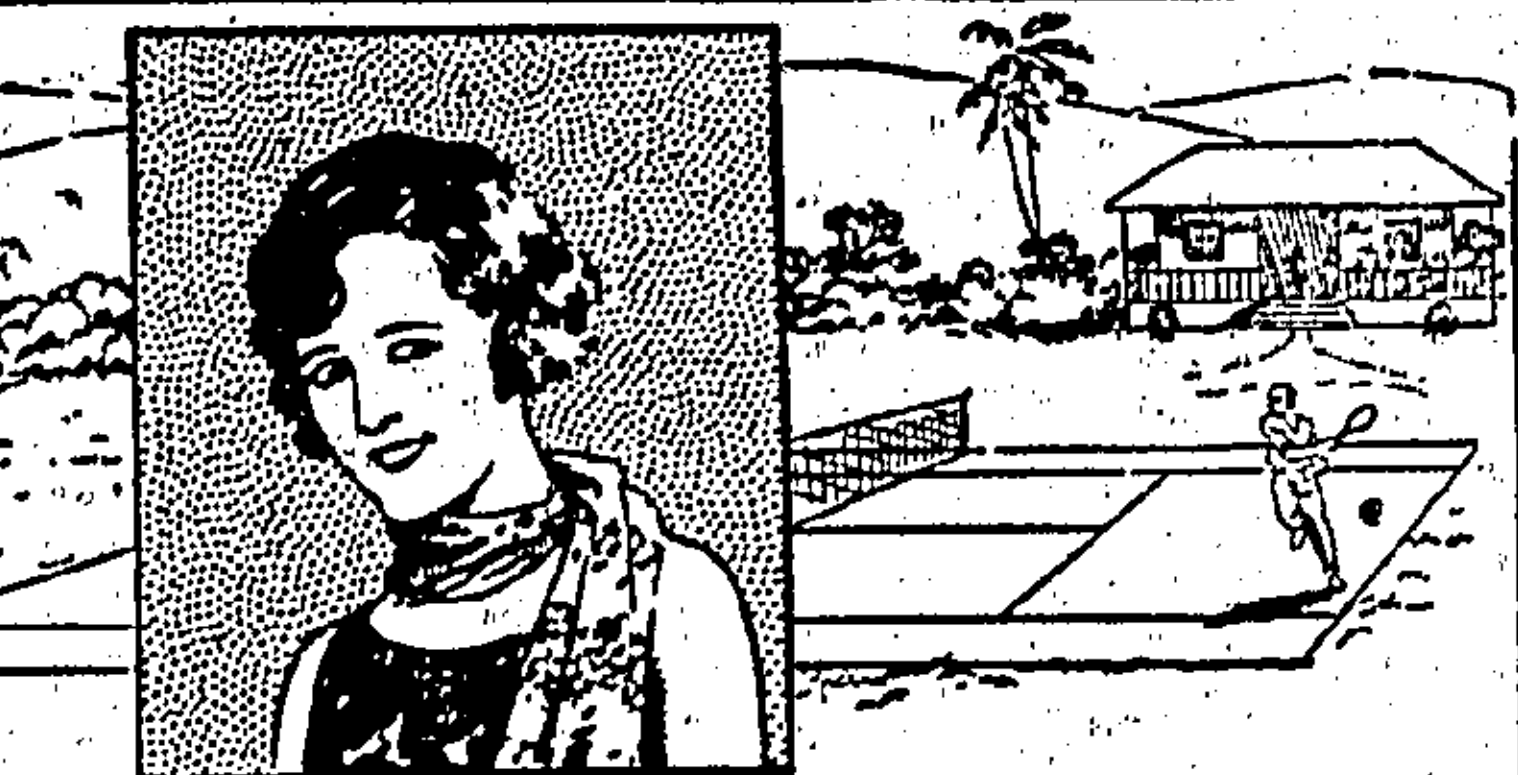
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J. D. Hutchison & Co.

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin

A Universal Possession

of mankind is what Bayer Tablets of Aspirin have become, thanks to their unrivaled efficiency. Millions of sufferers recognize in them the best of pain-killers, and have been freed by them from Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Pains in Joints and Limbs, Gout, Chills, Neuralgia and many other painful conditions. But good products are always imitated, and so imitations of Bayer Tablets of Aspirin are numerous. Your only guarantee of genuineness is the original package with the Bayer Cross.



Revitalize your energy—

You can not only counteract the weakening influence of excessive heat on body and nerves, but you renew and build up strength and energy by taking Sanatogen.

Sanatogen provides those important elements—phosphorus and albumin—which are so necessary for lasting health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day!

At all Chemists

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Stores

NEW RULES FOR THE POLICE.

NO STATEMENT WITHOUT A WARNING.

CHAPERONS FOR WOMEN.

SAVIDGE REPORT DEBATE.

As a result of the reports of the Savidge Tribunal Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, has issued new written instructions to Scotland Yard governing the examination of witnesses by the police. These, summarised, are as follows:

In every case where the inquiry chiefly involves the witness's own reputation the matter is to be first referred to the central department of Scotland Yard.

Before any steps are taken to obtain a statement from such a person, man or woman, detailed instructions suitable to the case are to be issued to the officer making the inquiry by one of the heads of Scotland Yard.

The witness must be clearly informed beforehand of the nature of the statement required, and "where a person's youth, inexperience, or ignorance makes it desirable the possible consequences involved must be explained."

When a woman is to be questioned on matters of an intimate personal nature a police woman or matron must be present unless the witness expressly requests that no other woman shall be there.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks made this announcement during the debate in the House of Commons on the Savidge Tribunal report. They are, he said, provisional orders pending any decisions that may be reached by a Royal Commission which is to be set up to examine the whole question of police methods.

MR. JOHNSTON'S QUESTION.

LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION TO PRESS.

House of Commons.

Mr. Tom Johnston, the Socialist member for Dundee, who opened the debate, complained of a leakage of information from Scotland Yard to the Press, and wanted to know how the Daily Mail so often got exclusive information.

Miss Irene Savidge, with her father, listened to the debate from the Public Gallery. Mr. J. J. Withers, (Con., Cambridge University) and Mr. Lees Smith (Lab., Keighley), the two M.P.s who, with Sir John Eldon, Banks, formed the tribunal of inquiry into the case, purposely abstained from attendance. There was not a large attendance of members.

It will be remembered that a majority and minority report were presented by the tribunal—the former signed by Sir John Eldon, Banks (the chairman) and Mr. Withers, the latter by Mr. Lees Smith. The Government, it was announced, accepts the majority report. The technical occasion for the debate was a motion to reduce the annual estimate for the cost of the police force by £100. It was moved by Mr. Johnston, who first drew attention in the House to the interrogation of Miss Savidge at Scotland Yard. He insisted that the present motion was brought forward purely as a question of civil liberty.

He then raised an entirely new issue—the relations between the Press and Scotland Yard, being apparently under the impression that since the issue of the Savidge report a deliberate campaign had been organised in the Press by the Yard chiefs.

Propaganda Charge.

The Home Secretary, he proceeded, was aware of the existence at Scotland Yard of a Press bureau, through which on all important occasions communications to the Press from the Yard and the Home Office were supposed to be made.

He then quoted extracts from several newspapers, which he contended proved the existence of a steady propaganda from the bureau designed to vitiate the conclusions of the tribunal.

In the Daily Mail on July 6th the Political Correspondent wrote: "I understand that Sir William Joynson-Hicks will inform the House that no disciplinary action will be taken against these officers—the constables concerned in the Hyde Park case. That was nine days before the Home Secretary announced that fact to the House of Commons. How did the Daily Mail become possessed of that information?"

There was a definite, clear connection between certain sections of the Press and Scotland Yard, which was used for political and personal ends. (Socialist cheers.)

An Open Secret.

"Every newspaper in Fleet-street," he continued, "with one or two exceptions, has a crime expert on its staff, gathering advance information about crime—scops, they are called. These men have entertainment allowances, in addition to their salaries, of from £3 to £10 a week."

"It is an open secret, openly talked about in Fleet-street, that there is close contact between these crime experts and certain highly placed detectives and policemen in the various branch police establishments of London."

"Not far from the House there are three places outside the Press Bureau where there is regular contact—the Dive, in Stephen's-terrace, opposite the House of Commons; the saloon bar of the Red Lion, Derby-street; and the basement of Messrs. Lyons' establishment in Whitehall."

"On Tuesday of the week the Daily Mail came out with a splash announcement to the effect that in future motorists are not to be arrested for a mere offence. No other London newspaper had this

announcement until the next morning."

Would the Home Secretary tell the House why this news was not issued to all the papers through the Press Bureau but was communicated to the Daily Mail alone so that that paper had a day's start of all the others?

Dealing then with the Savidge inquiry, Mr. Johnston contended that if the girl's evidence to the tribunal was a concoction it was the most amazing one ever submitted to a court of law.

Did anyone really believe that she voluntarily discussed intimate personal matters or volunteered the statement that she kissed Sir Leo Money before the police came up? If the majority of the committee believed that he concluded that they were impressed with the necessity of restoring confidence in the police at all costs.

Inspector Collins, Mr. Johnston confessed that he went to the tribunal with a strong prejudice against Inspector Collins. "I formed the conclusion after hearing all the evidence," he said, "that the average type of decent citizen who would as readily—more readily—operate a humane system as the contemptible and atrocious system which he is compelled by duty to perform."

Finally he suggested that the Government should make Miss Savidge some ex-gratia payment as compensation for what she had undergone.

Mr. Hopkin Morris (Lib., Cardigan), thought that the principal points at issue were the instructions given by the Director of Public Prosecutions and the position taken up by the Home Secretary. He had read the offensive letters of the Director of Public Prosecutions with amazement. The real object of the inquiries made by the police of Miss Savidge and Miss Egan was an attempt to find sufficient evidence to put Sir Leo Money in the dock for perjury. He could not otherwise conceive what their object was.

Anticipation.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, said there had never been the slightest idea of a prosecution of Sir Leo Money. Before sending the papers to the Director of Public Prosecutions he had seen the magistrate, and found that in his mind he was convinced that one or other of the constables had doctored the evidence.

The Press Bureau at the Yard had been in existence for eight years to prevent the Press "intriguing" around Scotland Yard for information.

The Press, he continued, still exercised their undoubted ability in trying to find out a great deal that goes on at Scotland Yard and the Home Office. Their activities sometimes made the task of government very difficult.

The statement as to his action in regard to the Hyde Park constables was made seven days before the decision was made, but "there is such a thing as intelligent anticipation."

As to the announcement by the Daily Mail of the new treatment of motorists, he could only suppose that it was obtained from Scotland Yard.

"A year ago I made a desperate effort to find out how the leakage of news to the Press from Scotland Yard took place. I saw the heads of two great newspapers, and both of them had the audacity to tell me to my face that it was their business to buy news as and where they could get it, and that if I could stop them I was entitled to do so."

Just like the Zinoviev letter," ejaculated a Socialist member. "Sir William said of Sir Archibald Bodkin, the Director of Public Prosecutions: 'He is an officer of great experience and high character who in the conduct of this case has carried out the traditions of his office in the best interests of justice.' It must always be remembered that the police force of 20,000 men was constantly at war with more than an equal number of criminals in London."

"A PATIENT'S LIFE IS HIS OWN."

SIR T. HORDER ON A DOCTOR'S DUTY.

"MISPLACED ZEAL."

Should the doctor endeavour to prolong life in a hopeless case of disease?

The question was raised by Sir Thomas Horder, the famous physician, in a paper at the International Cancer Conference in London on July 18th. He gave no definite answer to the question, but he defined the doctor's attitude when faced with these distressing cases as follows:—

To prolong life by all the means in his power consistent with not adding to the patient's discomforts.

"It has been said that prolonging life in hopeless diseases is often prolonging the act of dying," continued Sir Thomas. "When this is so, humanity rightly dictates that the doctor's zeal is wholly misplaced. But as to this no universal rule can be laid down."

"The patient's life is his own, and no one else's, the prerogative least of all of his most sensitive friends, who oft-times plead for the advent of death as a relief from their own participation in the struggle as much as for his."

great experience and high character who in the conduct of this case has carried out the traditions of his office in the best interests of justice." It must always be remembered that the police force of 20,000 men was constantly at war with more than an equal number of criminals in London.

"Since I have been Home Secretary," he commented proudly, "only two or three cases of murder have been unaccounted for. The same cannot be said of any other police force in the world."

The detection of crime involved an enormous number of inquiries. In the trunk murder case recently the only clues were a faded name on a garment and a broken match; yet, after 250 persons had been interviewed, the murderer was brought to justice. In the Gutteridge murder case more than a thousand people were interviewed by the police before the case was brought to court. These facts showed the enormous efforts the police had to make before achieving their primary object of convicting the criminal.

Miss Savidge.

Sir William then made his announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission and of the instructions issued to Scotland Yard detailed above. He declined to make any payment to Miss Savidge beyond the costs of her attendance at the inquiry, or to allow the question of Government control of the Metropolitan Police to come before the Commission.

Mr. J. Hayes (Lab., Edge Hill) said that there were often cases in which a woman witness who was being examined by the police preferred that another woman should not be present, but in future police officers would be entitled to say that, as respectable married men, they would not take a statement from a woman unless in the presence of one of her own sex.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor (Lab., Luton), who made remarkable charges against the police in a recent Parliamentary debate, said he would be pleased to give evidence before the Royal Commission. That was the only proper place to make further reference to the matter.

He had not given in his letter to the Home Secretary the name of the chief constable referred to in his previous speech, but he was ready to do so subject to certain assurances.

"I want to go into the charges," said Sir William, "but I can go no farther. I cannot challenge the police without the name intermediately. I want to get to the bottom of this, but my hon. friend must not make charges against the police unless he is prepared to substantiate them by evidence."

Sir Archibald's Letter.

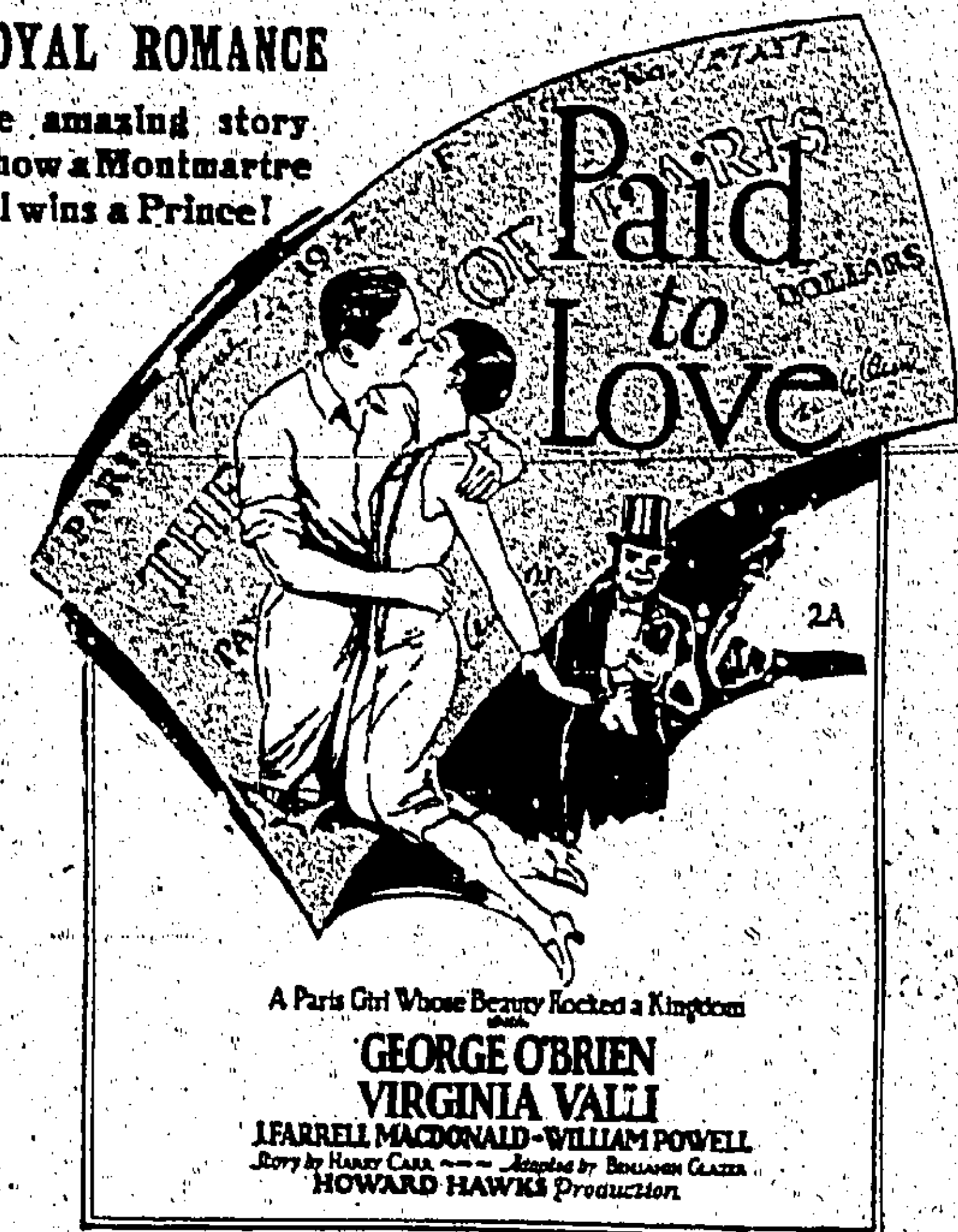
Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General, said that the Director of Public Prosecutions had conducted between 18,000 and 20,000 cases, and this was the first charge ever made against him.

As to the letter to Sir Leo Money's solicitors, he was authorised to say on behalf of the Director that if he had given greater consideration to the drafting of it no doubt words and sentences would have been differently phrased. That was a confession of which no man need be ashamed, but which should elicit public sympathy for the Director when they realised the extent of his multifarious and increasing duties.

The last sentence in his letter: "If you decline I must take other steps," was not intended as a threat, but was merely a statement intended to inform the solicitors that if Sir Leo Money was unable to give the information the Director would be forced to take other steps to obtain from other sources the same information. The motion to reduce the vote was defeated by 211 to 63.

ROYAL ROMANCE

The amazing story of how a Montmartre girl wins a Prince!



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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Love laughs run riot in this amusing picture of a modern young Miss and her adventures of the heart!



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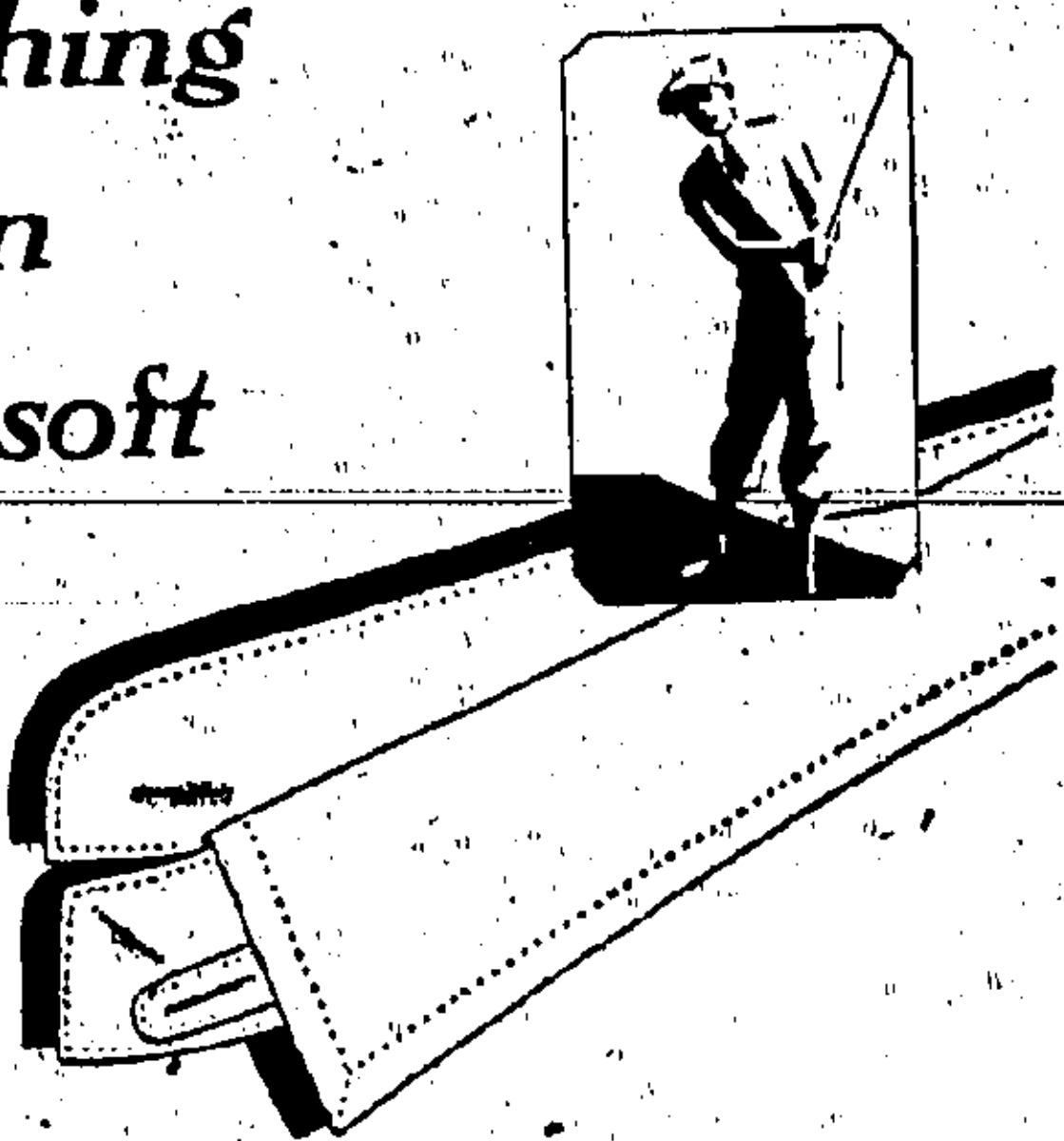
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white soft
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MR. BOTTOMLEY AND A FORTUNE.

£250,000 "SECRET HOARD
DENIAL."

MR. H. J. HOUSTON CROSS-
EXAMINED.

Mr. Henry James Houston was cross-examined by Mr. Horatio Bottomley in the latter's libel action over Mr. Houston's book, "The Real Horatio Bottomley," published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who, with Mr. Houston, pleaded justification with their defence to the claim for damages. They also maintained that Mr. Bottomley had signed a document indemnifying Mr. Houston against libel.

Mr. Bottomley complained that he had been accused of blackmail in passages of the book.

Mr. Houston said that Mr. Bottomley's conviction came as a great shock to him. He did not think Mr. Bottomley guilty at the time and felt confident that the appeal would succeed.

Mr. Bottomley: If in the 13 years of your association with me the shady side of my character was not revealed I must have concealed it from you!—Yes.

You afterwards, altered, your opinion?—Yes, after making investigations.

Mr. Houston said he destroyed his diaries soon after completing a number of articles about Mr. Bottomley's life. He was giving up an office at the time. The diaries merely showed expenses incurred.

"Dining With Royalty."

"I spent £2,000 in travelling the Continent," he declared, "to obtain the true facts with regard to Mr. Bottomley."

Mr. Bottomley: In one article you say that you had sat with me at table with the leading people of the land from royalty downwards. Who was the royalty?—Queen Alexandra. We went to see her at St. James's Palace because she was much interested in some X-ray apparatus for the troops about which you had spoken at a great public meeting.

Mr. Bottomley: But that wasn't dining with Queen Alexandra?—No.

Then what you wrote was not true?—No. It was not true.

Mr. Houston said he was informed in 1922 that Mr. Bottomley was being allowed to see the articles in prison. It was later on that he found that Mr. Bottomley had petitioned the Home Office for permission to see the articles but had been refused. Just after last Christmas, when Mr. Bottomley had been released from prison, he ascertained that there was no truth in the suggestion he made that Mr. Bottomley had a secret hoard of £250,000 in four separate banks on the Continent.

"Party To Deception."

The Houston Advertising Agency, said Mr. Houston, was founded and controlled by Mr. Bottomley and was used as a cloak for sending circulars out for sweepstakes. The Clyde-side police complained about the circularisation on one occasion and a letter that Mr. Houston wrote to Mr. Bottomley on the subject was a dishonest one.

But Mr. Bottomley dictated the letter, said Mr. Houston, "for me to sign in order to cover himself."

Mr. Bottomley: Then you were a party to the deception?—Yes, because we were all going to get into trouble.

Mr. Houston maintained that Mr. Bottomley had used the phrase, "I marked my own brief," when referring to the balance of the fund raised for his defence at the trial. He was not confusing the trial with the appeal fund.

Mr. Bottomley: But I was appearing for myself and why should I want a fund for my defence? Well, you can't go into court with nothing.

But you can come out of court with nothing, replied Mr. Bottomley, amid laughter.

Mr. Houston said he undertook to find £250 for the appeal fund. He paid it out of his own pocket, and it was not the sum which Lord Hiddle stipulated should go to Mr. Bottomley out of the money paid to Mr. Houston for the articles on Mr. Bottomley's life.

The appeal fund, comprised Major Lowther, Mr. Elias, himself, and he believed, Sir Cecil Beck. They raised £1,700. One of the Whips sent £100.

27,000. For Articles.

Mr. Bottomley: How much did you get for the articles you wrote?—£7,211.18s. Of that I paid 4000s. to a journalist, who assisted me in the writing.

Did any of the money go to Mr. Houston?—Only in repayment of money I had had from her.

(Continued on next Column).

CINEMA NEWS.

"PAID TO LOVE."

AN UNROMANTIC PRINCE.

The glamour of royalty permeates the new picture "at the Queen's to-day and to-morrow," "Paid to Love," is a romance of a tiny modern kingdom, with a young prince who is more interested in machinery than in girls. The King, with the aid of a globe-trotting Yankee, finds a beautiful Parisian dancer whom he hires to make love to the Prince so as to arouse his interest in women. The plot is successful, but not unnaturally the couple fall in love with each other. George O'Brien, the star of "Sunrise," and Virginia Valli, are the leading players. "Paid to Love" has been produced on a lavish scale, some of the settings being very elaborate, particularly the throne room, which is one of the biggest ever presented in a picture.

"Love 'em And Leave 'em."

Adapted from a stage success, "Love 'em and Leave 'em" a light, entertaining comedy of modern life, will be shown at the World to-day and to-morrow. It is a story of two sisters and their matrimonial difficulties. One loves a young man but refuses to marry him till he makes more money and then finds that her younger sister has captured him. She determines in future to "Love 'em and Leave 'em," which she does with amusing results. Evelyn Brent, Lawrence Grey and Louise Brooks take the major roles.

"Heaven On Earth."

"Heaven on Earth" will be the chief picture in the continuous programme at the Star to-day and to-morrow. The story deals with a youth whose life, since childhood, has been mapped out for him by his guardian. Finally he rebels and joins a travelling gypsy show, falling in love with a gypsy maid. Conrad Nagel plays the part of the pampered youth and Rence Adoree appears as the beautiful gypsy girl.

SWEDISH SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WORLD-WIDE DEMAND.

Reports published in Stockholm show that of all surgical instruments made in Sweden about 80 per cent. are sold for export to practically all parts of the world. This was stated by the managing director of the Stille-Werner Company, Sweden's leading concern in that line. It is especially the rustproof instruments which the Swedish firm was the first to put on the market, that are mostly in demand. Amongst the leading customers are America, England, Holland, Denmark and Norway, but also Italy, Poland and Spain and many other countries obtain most of their supply of surgical instruments from Sweden.

Had Mrs. Houston private means?—She had at one time, and you had some of it. I've some cheques here to show it.

Was she also paid £440 for house-

hold expenses?—Yes.

And you got £483 for the book in advance?—Yes.

So between 1922 and 1923 about £10,000 came into your hands?—Yes.

And then you went bankrupt?—Yes, because of a judgment secured against me for £9,038.

In your articles what did you mean by "the true story" of my birth? Were you suggesting I was illegitimate?—No, not at all. You were annoyed some years ago by an article written about you and you asked me to search for your birth certificate.

Did you find anything out of the ordinary, that only you and I could know?—No.

Mr. Bottomley's Father.

Then you suggested something about my father dying in a fit of mania and that I had always told you he had died of consumption?—Yes. A great friend of yours had given me that information.

Mr. Bottomley then produced a copy of his father's death certificate. Mr. Houston agreed that that showed that Mr. Bottomley's father died through the effects of some lung trouble.

Don't you think you caused me enough pain without introducing my family? asked Mr. Bottomley. No reply was given to the question.

Mr. Houston said he saw nothing wrong at the time about the payment of retaining fees by certain firms.

Mr. Bottomley: What made you call it blackmail?—No work was done for the money, and the attacks ceased.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHICAGO ON TEN- TERHOOKS.

NEW CRIME WAVE
EXPECTED.

THE UNDERWORLD MAKING
PREPARATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28th.

The threat of a new crime war still hovers over Chicago, writes a United Press correspondent.

Menaced by a drive to crush its political protection and finding itself weakened by a breakdown of the old alignments, the underworld is preparing for an upheaval that may change the entire map of the crime domain and topple the present Beer, Barons, Alcohol Lords, and "Racketeer" Kings from their thrones.

For months the present rulers have been powerful enough to quell minor uprising from ambitious rivals. Machine-gun killings were scarcely more than sporadic, but recent events have led police and others to believe that the situation now is more tense than it has been for nearly a year.

Rivalry Between Gangs.

Among the factors which entered into it are:

1. "Big" Joe Saltis, notorious beer runner, was reported organizing the rivals of "Scarface" Al Capone for a Coup d'Etat to overthrow the powerful Cicero Lord, while Capone, angry over the recent killing of three friends, was said to be back from Florida girding for the threatened outbreak.

2. With open gambling stopped by the police, beer running has been re-established as the most lucrative and most sought-after "racket" of the gangs.

3. Chicago citizens have raised more than \$100,000 for a new special grand jury investigation to smash the alleged "political criminal" combine which gave the Underworld protection from the law.

4. Intense rivalry has developed among gangsters for control of various highly-prized business "rackets" which, unlike beer running, are superficially within the law.

5. Solution of election day crimes—numerous kidnappings and the murder of Octaviano Granady, ward committeeman candidate, was believed nearly at hand.

Some Of The Celebrities.

The reported rift between Saltis and Capone was said to have sprung from Saltis' disregard of "Scarface" Al's beer territory. The two were understood to have established an agreement a year ago whereby Saltis was to control the notorious "back of the yards" district, while Capone was to have everything east of the Halsted street.

All sources seem agreed that Capone's power has waned materially in the past year. John Oliver, his chief of operations on the north side, was assassinated recently. Joe Salamone was killed with him. Jack Cusick, his most able lieutenant, has not recovered from recent illness. Jack McGurn, another right-hand man, is suffering from wounds received in three attempts on his life.

"Big Time" Murphy, assassinated by machine-gun killers recently, was a close friend of Capone and was reported to have entered a business agreement with him a short time before he was slain.

Edward "Spike" O'Donnell, an independent beer runner who was fighting Saltis on the south side, notified police that an attempt had been made to kill him in the same manner. "Big Time" was killed.

Thus it was believed that should hostilities break out, it would be a war between Capone and a group of lesser beer lords who encroached upon his trade while he was occupied with his gambling possessions—now lost—and with establishing a residence where he would not be driven out by police or indignant City Councils.

The Federal Government also is preparing for a drive against Capone and other Chicago gangsters, using the income tax law as its strategem for prosecution.

The outstanding development was the recent arrest of Sam Kaplan, alleged election hoodlum, and his identification by twelve witnesses as a leader in kidnapping, slugging and riots on last primary day.

Three of the witnesses identified him as one of the gang which assassinated Granady.

HONG KONG ROPE MANU- FACTURING CO., LTD.

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSO-
CIATION APPROVED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the Office of Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., yesterday morning.

Addressing the meeting the Chairman (Mr. R. G. Shawan) said:—The object of the meeting is to adopt new Articles of Association which have been brought up to date to conform to the present day requirements of the Ordinance but the only important changes that I need draw attention to are the appointment of Directors instead of a Consulting Committee and the reduction of the general managers' commission to six per cent. on the profits for the year or \$18,000 per annum if the amount of the annual commission falls below that sum.

These changes are all for the benefit of the Company and its efficient work and I feel sure will meet with your approval. I, therefore, beg to propose:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

This was seconded by Mr. J. H. Taggart and passed unanimously.

Besides the Chairman those present were:—Mr. J. H. Taggart and Mr. A. H. White (directors), Mr. R. A. Wadson (solicitor), Mr. J. Coulthart (secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. H. Dreyer, J. Dick, W. Lawson, A. Keith, J. Toppin, F. J. Tavares, A. A. Botelho, C. H. Osmund and M. A. Figueiredo.

"PRESIDENT MADISON'S" PASSENGERS.

The *President Madison*, which is due to sail from Hong Kong for San Francisco at 8 a.m. to-day, will have on board a heavy list of both first class and steerage passengers. There will be approximately 80 first class and about 600 steerage passengers on board when this vessel sails.

The *President Madison* this trip will be known as the "student ship," as when she sails from Shanghai on August 17th, there will be about 150 first class Chinese students aboard. Practically all of these will be "Tsing Wah" College students who are being sent by the Government to the United States to further their studies.

Among those boarding at Hong Kong are the following:—

Mr. Hwang Ku Yen who is proceeding to the United States to join the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Mr. Chen Pei Ching, joining the Baylor College of Bolton, Texas; Mr. Shue Tso: To, formerly of the Lingnam University, going to the United States to further his studies; Miss Eung Lai Wing, of the True Light Middle School, Canton, going to the United States to enter the University of Michigan; Mr. Chin Wai will join the Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mr. Wong Yue Kwong, travelling to the United States to complete his studies in the University of Redlands, Redlands, California; Miss Laura Liu, sister of Mr. W. S. Liu of the Ka Wah Savings Bank in Canton, travelling to the United States to enter the Baylor College of Bolton, Texas.

Mr. T. DeLongor, a well-known merchant in Shanghai, returning to that port after a business trip to South China and the Philippine Islands; Mr. S. G. Kirkland, who is connected with the Corvin Lock Co., and is returning to Shanghai from a business trip South; Major B. C. Lake, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Hong Kong, on a pleasure trip to Shanghai.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kwik, a Director of the Ching Siong Land & Investment Co., on a business trip to Shanghai; Mr. F. K. Lee, also connected with the Ching Siong Land & Investment Co., accompanying Mr. Kwik.

"OLD WOMEN IN COURT."

JUDGE'S OPINION OF
MODERN COUNSEL.

"Modern counsel are worse than old women in court at times," declared Judge Crawford at Edmonston Country Court.

"Why do learned counsel of to-day ask such foolish questions?" he said to a barrister who was questioning a woman. "The woman states that her bag was inside her shopping basket, yet you ask her if the basket was larger than the bag. Can you get a larger object into a smaller one?"

The barrister, No, your honour, Judge to barrister: Then do not waste time by asking for obvious information."



Bring them up in an atmosphere of music

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(Victor Distributors)

Chater Road.

PHILIPPINES EARTH- QUAKE.

ORIGIN IN CHINA SEA.

MANILA, August 6th.

The earthquake which rocked all the provinces of western Luzon as far as Ilocos Norte on Sunday night at 10.42, had its origin in the China sea at a distance of about 150 kilometers off the coast of Zambales, according to the weather bureau. It was felt with intensity V. at Iba and Olongapo, Zambales, and intensity IV. in Manila and the neighbouring provinces.

The shock was the severest Manila has felt this year, and had it lasted longer it would have caused serious damage to buildings, it was stated. However, there is no known damage so far.

Many people who felt the earthquake last night immediately connected it with the activities of Mayon volcano, but the tremor was of the usual seismic origin. In the city there was the usual rush for the open, this being especially in downtown amusement places where there were crowds congregated.

Revised estimates of actual damage to the property of the Mindoro Sugar Company, by the June earthquake placed the total at P.100,000.

The plantation and the machinery were heavily shaken by the tremors and first estimates placed the damage at P.500,000. The quake was caused by a volcanic depression with Mindoro at its worst end.

Last night's quake, however, did not affect the plantation, according to reports. N. V. Sinclair, general manager, who is in Manila on a visit, telegraphed to the plantation for more details.—*Manila Times*.

SCHOOLBOY CRUSHED BY LOGS.

WORKMEN TO BE TRIED.

MANILA, August 10th.

The workmen alleged to be responsible for the death of Moises Quins, a school boy 7 years old, who was crushed to death yesterday by the fall of logs at Calle Santa Mesa, will be charged with homicide to-day.

Moises and his older sister Mariana, were on their way to school yesterday, about 2 p.m. when they passed a truck loaded with heavy logs. As they passed the truck, one of the logs from it fell crushing Moises to death. Teleforo Minuya, and Francisco Bautista, the labourers who were in charge of the logs, are said to have been negligent in handling the logs, and they will be accordingly charged with homicide due to recklessness.—*Manila Times*.

ROYAL AIR FORCE ENTERTAINED AT MACAO.

FLIGHT OF SEAPLANES MAKE WEEK-END VISIT.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AND LAVISH HOSPITALITY.

H.E. The Governor, The Portuguese Naval Aviation, and the residents of Macao very kindly invited a flight of Royal Air Force machines to visit Macao for the week-end.

The machines were Fairey III. D. Seaplanes, the same type as those in use by the Portuguese Naval Aviation at Macao, except for the engines which are Napier Lion 430 h.p. instead of Rolls Royce.

The visiting Officers were Squadron Leader C. E. H. C. Macpherson, R.A.F., Commanding Kai Tak, Flying Officer R. Vaughan Fowler, R.A.F., Lieutenant J. W. H. Healing, R.N. (F.O., R.A.F.), Lieutenant F. W. N. Bassett, R.N. (F.O., R.A.F.), Lieutenant C. G. Trencham, R.N., and Flying Officer F. M. V. May, R.A.F.

The flight left Kai Tak at 10.50 on Saturday morning, flew round Kowloon Bay, then passed to the north of the City of Victoria taking the southern route south of Lantau Island to Macao, which was reached at 11.30, the 44 miles having taken exactly 30 minutes in the face of a strong wind.

The machines landed near the Island of Tai Pao and were housed for the week-end in the typhoon-proof hangar belonging to the Portuguese Naval Aviation. It is interesting to note that in the same hangar was the Seaplane Santa Cruz which was the first machine to fly the South Atlantic, and which has been in service since 1922 and still looks as good as new.

An Elaborate Programme.

The visiting flight after their arrival soon found that a most elaborate programme had been arranged for their entertainment, Commander J. Cabral, Commanding the Portuguese Naval Aviation and Mrs. Cabral gave a tiffin party at their house, the visitors leaving soon afterwards by the Harbour Masters' launch for Macao. His Excellency the Governor received the British Officers at his residence upon their arrival, and expressed his extreme pleasure at the visit.

The Tennis Club's Hospitality.

At five o'clock the Foreign Residents Tennis Club, gave a Tennis Tea, H.E. The Governor, Signor Tagmagninida S. Barbosa and H.E. Madam Barbosa and their daughter attending with all the Portuguese Officials and principle residents. This was a most successful entertainment and enabled the visitors to meet their hosts afterwards. Squadron Leader Macpherson was entertained to dinner at Government House, the remaining visitors attending a large dinner party at the Hotel Riveria.

In the evening the Club Tennis Civil in conjunction with the Club Gremio Militar gave an open air dance on the tennis courts, which had been beautifully decorated with flags and hundreds of electric lights.

H.E. The Governor and Madam Barbosa, Commander Zannitti, A.D.C., and Mr. J. F. Brennan, Acting Consul General Canton, who was also on a visit to Macao were present with the Naval and Military Officers, their wives and the residents.

The weather was perfect and the evening was a great success, and thanks to a cool southerly breeze the temperature was not too hot.

Sunday's Programme.

On Sunday afternoon the same Clubs gave a Tennis Tea, several of the guests taking part in the various matches.

Sunday morning was spent in a motor trip round Macao, and to Cheungsha on the Macao-Shikhi road, which is ideal for motoring.

A visit was paid to the marvellous Chinese residence and gardens belonging to the Chief Magistrate of the district, the return journey being made so as to reach Macao in time for a tiffin party at the Hotel Riveria.

The R.A.F. Dinner Party.

In the evening the visiting officers gave a dinner party to a few of their hosts at the Riveria Hotel, at which Squadron Leader C. E. H. C. Macpherson expressed his thanks to the part of the visitors for the most enjoyable time they had had. In so doing he said, "this extremely cordial reception, which has been accorded to Great Britain's youngest service shows that the bond between her and her oldest ally is as strong as ever."

In reply Commander Cabral said that it was a great pleasure to the Portuguese to welcome the Royal Air Force to Macao. For himself it had a particular significance, as he had spent many months in England working with the R.A.F., taking special courses of flying instruction.

He looked back upon those months as some of the happiest he had experienced, and he sincerely hoped that not only the R.A.F., but Britishers in China would look upon Macao in the same way as they look upon Hong Kong. He pointed out that the Naval Aviation at Macao was small compared to the R.A.F., but never-the-less it was very important, and took its part amongst the necessary adjuncts of the Colony.

In conclusion he called upon Mr. G. F. Bethell, Commissioner of Customs, and Senior Foreign Resident, to say a few words on behalf of the Foreign Residents, and in particular the British Government Cadets who had worked so hard and on such friendly terms with the Portuguese organisations in their efforts to make the visit a success.

Mr. Bethell, said that Commander Cabral had so ably expressed himself, that there was nothing left for him to say, except, that it was always a pleasure to co-operate with their Portuguese friends, and the entertainments given by them on this occasion had not only been appreciated by the R.A.F. visitors, but by himself and his foreign friends who were lucky enough to live in Macao.

Amongst those present were Commander Zannitti, A.D.C., Count Villa Franca, Mr. Molasco, Commander Carmona, Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. Hughes and the Government Cadets.

After dinner the party were entertained by Count Villa Franca who gave most artistic renderings of old Portuguese and Spanish songs playing his own accompaniments on a guitar.

The Return Journey.

The return journey to Hong Kong was made yesterday morning, the Seaplanes taking off in formation, flew along the front at about 300 ft., then when approaching Government House they dived to the level of the water in salute. H.E. The Governor and Party, who were on the garden balcony overlooking the harbour returned the salute, and waved the visitors farewell.

Commander Cabral in his Seaplane Santa Cruz circled the harbour some 8 or 9 hundred feet above the R.A.F., then escorted them on their return flight towards Lantau Island where he left them and returned to Macao. The machines landed at Kai Tak 25 minutes after leaving Macao.

TAIPO FISHERMAN'S COMPLAINTS.

WRONGFULLY ARRESTED AND BEATEN.

INVITED TO A TEA HOUSE BUT GIVEN NOTHING TO EAT.

Much laughter was caused during the evidence of a fisherman of Taipo, one of the simple old fashioned school, yesterday afternoon at the Summary Court. He was suing a fish shop master and his *joki* and a Chinese detective, all of Taipo, for \$1,000 damages for wrongful imprisonment.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice P. Jackson, Mr. A. el Arculli appearing for the claimant and Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones for the fish shop master and his *joki*.

In his outline of the case, Mr. Arculli said that the plaintiff is a fisherman living in Taipo market. The first defendant, Cheung Kang, is the assistant of a fish shop at Taipo market, and the third defendant, Cheung Tai Kwai, is the master of the shop. The second defendant, Lai Sang, is the Chinese detective attached to Taipo Police Station.

There was a sum of money owing to the master of the fish shop from plaintiff, which led him to think that he was justified in causing the arrest of the plaintiff. On June 27th, at about 1 p.m., plaintiff was standing outside Sincere Company, Hong Kong, when the *joki* of the fish shop came up and arrested plaintiff. The *joki* told the plaintiff that he was told to make the arrest by his master, the third defendant.

Assaulted In A Boarding House. The *joki* then took plaintiff to a boarding house named Wing Yee Fong, close to the Sincere Co., and when they got there, plaintiff found the detective Lai Sang and the master of the fish shop.

In the boarding house, the plaintiff was assaulted by the master of the fish shop, and after that he was taken to a tea house. All the three defendants had meal in the tea house and after that the plaintiff was taken over to Kowloon where he was put on a train and taken back to Taipo and brought to the Police Station. Plaintiff was detained for two nights at Taipo Police Station, and when brought before District Officer Mr. R. A. O. North, the master of the fish shop alleged that plaintiff owed him \$300. The case against plaintiff was then dismissed.

His Arms Held.

Plaintiff corroborated his solicitor's opening in the witness-box, and went on to state that at the boarding house, the Chinese detective held his arms so that the others could beat him. Witness also said that although he was under arrest, he was made to pay his own train fare to Taipo. He admitted that he owed the master of the fish shop about \$30 and not \$300.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hugh Jones as to why he did not try to resist when arrested by the *joki* outside Sincere Co., witness asked Mr. Hugh Jones to compare his size and build with that of the *joki*, saying that the latter was a much bigger man and that he was afraid to try conclusions with him.

From His Grandfather's Time.

Asked as to how long he had lived in Taipo, witness said that if counting from his grandfather's time, he had been in Taipo for over hundred years, but that he himself had lived there for "several tens of years."

Mr. Hugh Jones: I put it to you that you went to the boarding house with the first defendant in quite a friendly fashion, and not with his hand on your collar?—No. Mr. Hugh Jones: Have you any intention of leaving Taipo?—I am a fisherman and have no intention of quitting that trade. I would have slept in my house that night if I had not been arrested. (Laughter.)

Witness in reply to further questions said that outside Sincere's when the first defendant got hold of the collar of his jacket defendant shook him so roughly that he became giddy. His giddiness returned when he was assaulted in the boarding house. He called out "Save Life."

Invitation Not For Him.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Did you also call out "Save Life" in the street when you were shaken by the first defendant?—I did, but what is the use. I am a stranger, and so, who would come to my help? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hugh Jones: Why did you call out "Save Life"?—Why shouldn't a man call out "Save Life" when he is being assaulted? (Laughter.) Witness then went on (Continued on next column)

A DON JUAN CHARGED.

LEARNED HIS EVIL ART FROM AN OLD MONK!

ANOTHER TROUBLESOME DAUGHTER.

Lam King, a boy employed by the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., was before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with an offence against an unmarried girl, Chan Mi Ying, under the age of eighteen, and harbouring her.

Mr. T. H. Williams of the S.C.A. prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada Sr. was present on behalf of the parents. Mr. Horace Lo was for the defence.

The mother of the girl said that the defendant and his wife lodged in a cubicle at her flat at No. 34, East Street, and had been very intimate with the family. Witness lived with her husband and four daughters and a son. The girl was her second daughter. On July 25th the defendant shifted on the grounds that the quarters were not big enough to accommodate his wife and himself comfortably. The next day she found that her daughter was missing.

Witness suspected the defendant of having lured her daughter away as she knew that the defendant had "taken lessons from an old monk in the Sun Wui district in the art of seducing women." She made investigations and on the 31st found that the defendant had rented a cubicle on the 7th floor of No. 557, Canton Road and that her daughter was living with him.

She informed the police and had the defendant and her daughter arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo regarding the age of her daughter, witness said that according to Chinese system of reckoning age, her daughter was sixteen, but in English reckoning she was fifteen and three months. Mr. Lo asked witness if she had scolded her daughter at home for laziness and told her that she was now sixteen and it was time that she helped to sew like her elder sister.

Witness said that that phrase was a Chinese colloquial expression and was not to be taken literally. The father of the girl told the Court that as far as he knew his daughter was a good girl and very obedient. He denied that she ever roamed the streets aimlessly. The principal tenant of No. 557, Canton Road said the girl paid the price of the cubicle and when the payment was made the defendant was not standing by. The case was adjourned until today.

to explain that as he was being shaken by the scruff of his neck, he felt justified in calling out for help.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Who suggested going to tea?—The master of the fish shop.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Very kind of him wasn't it?—But the invitation was not extended to me. It was extended to Lai Sang the detective. They ate and I had nothing to eat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hugh Jones: What were you doing at the tea house while the other people were eating?—I tried to get away, but the master of the fish shop told the detective not to let me go.

Sat On His Jacket.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Did you put the foot in his mouth then?—No, but I was put in a middle seat, and the others were in front and at the side of me. Furthermore the detective sat on a portion of the flap of my jacket so as to prevent me from getting away. (Laughter.)—Witness added that even in the train, the detective caught hold of the flap of his jacket.

Mr. Hugh Jones: At the Station in Taipo, who gave orders for you to be detained?—The master of the fish shop told the Inspector to detain me.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Why did you not sue the Inspector for false imprisonment?—Because it was on account of the master of the fish shop that the Inspector detained me.

Inspector Ran Away.

Mr. Hugh Jones: But why didn't you sue him as well?—Because he had run away. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hugh Jones: The Inspector has left the Colony, your Lordship. Mr. Arculli: He has not absconded, your Lordship. He retired from Service.

Asked as to how many people he owed money to, witness said that he owed several persons money and that the master of the fish shop was not his biggest creditor. He had other creditors for \$500 or \$600.

After further evidence from a witness for the plaintiff, the case was adjourned until August 26th, at 10 a.m.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

ANOTHER NATHAN ROAD THIEF PUNISHED.

KOWLOON CASES.

For stealing an alpaca coat and a lady's silk cloak from Nathan Road, which has proved a happy hunting ground recently for thieves, a Chinese was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Sub-Inspector James said that the defendant was arrested in the act of pawing the articles and attempted to deceive the police by claiming that the garments were given to him by the son of the master of the Sau Mau Timber Yard at Hungnam. Later he admitted that he stole the articles from No. 468, Nathan Road. He had entered the house by climbing a drain pipe at the back.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, had had one previous conviction for stealing. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

A woman who earned her living by keeping a cigarette stall in Shanghai Street lost her day's takings on Monday. A Chinese youth stole a tin box containing the money, but before he could get away a constable arrested him.

The lad pleaded guilty to stealing the money when he was brought before Mr. Schofield. He stated that he had been in the Colony for three days and was without work.

The Magistrate ordered eight strokes of the cane and directed that the youth should thereafter be sent to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs to see what could be done for him.

AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

AN INDIAN VAGRANT.

An Indian named Rullah Shah was again before Major C. Willson as a vagrant. Sub-Inspector Elston said that his investigations revealed that defendant arrived here from Singapore about five years ago, but owing to illness he was at present without employment.

His Worship granted the police officer's request that defendant be sent to the House of Detention where he could be given proper medical treatment.

ALWAYS COMING BACK.

The record of a Chinese who was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell for disobeying a banishment order showed that he was a persistent offender. In 1924 he was banished for ten years after a flogging and prison sentence for larceny. Two months later he was found in the Colony again and since then he had been twice in goal for the same offence.

Defendant was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty strokes of the birch.

DEATH BY MISADVENTURE.

AGED COOLIE KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAR.

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned by the jury at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the inquest into the death of an aged coolie following a motor-car accident in which he was knocked down. The accident took place near the Western Market on the waterfront early on the morning of July 29th.

Mr. E. E. Lindsell acted as Coroner.

The deceased was stated to be 88 years of age, and, according to the evidence of the driver, was crossing the road at a slow pace. In the ordinary course of events the driver said that he could have easily passed the man, but suddenly the old fellow began to run and was knocked down. He died an hour after admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

One of the witnesses who gave evidence at the inquest was the son of the deceased who was himself over 50 years of age.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificate for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MASON DAVIS, Deceased, late of 2, GLENVIEW DRIVE, POLOUNGAH, GLASGOW, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged.

Shares.	No.
Certificate for 15	4822-4836
" 15	4837-4850
" 20	7030-7049
" 50	22154-22303
" 50	55337-55403
" 75	73372-73346
" 75	110177-110251

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 14th, 1928.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

THE SAVIDGE INQUIRY. Reports as published in full in the London papers just to hand, convey the impression that the findings are unsatisfactory in one sense. The three Commissioners, as announced by cable, failed to arrive at an unanimous verdict. But there is ground for satisfaction over their agreement that the police system stands in need of revision. The Majority Report signed by Sir JOHN BANKES and Mr. WITHERS condemns the police system of interrogation of Miss SAVIDGE, but acquits the two experienced police officers concerned of wrongful action. The Minority Report signed by Mr. LEES SMITH condemns both the system and the officers. Both reports agree that it is undesirable for detectives suddenly to fetch a young woman such as Miss SAVIDGE from her place of business to undergo a long interrogation the purpose of which is not explained to her in advance, and they add that it is particularly unfortunate in a case which involves matters affecting the reputation of the witness and possibly even leading to a prosecution.

Mr. JUSTICE BANKES is recognised as one of the ablest judges. Mr. WITHERS is eminent in his profession as principal of one of the

leading firms of solicitors in the country. Mr. LEES SMITH is a layman, and we find there is a disposition to treat his Minority Report as a document entitled to less weight than that of his fellow-Commissioners. But he adopts the excellent practice of most of the judges, who in weighing evidence give reasons for accepting the credibility of one witness as against others. The Majority Report is content to accept the police version of the interview with Miss SAVIDGE, chiefly because Inspector COLLINS is an efficient officer who has been commended from the Bench on 63 occasions for his ability as a detective. But this is beside the point. The character of Inspector COLLINS was not in question. The real issue is what goes on at Scotland Yard when men and women are taken there for the purpose of interrogation. This is what the public were eager to know. And they now know that individuals are liable to a system of examination which is carried on under conditions that do not allow any means of testing the accuracy of what is recorded.

There is no guarantee that pressure is not applied. And there is the admitted fact that the precise words of the witness are not taken down, but a sentence is composed by the detective which is supposed to embody the question and answer. In the course of a long examination in which a witness is certain to grow brain-weary, a skilled detective can easily give the words of the witness a sense which they were not intended to bear. The remedy is clear. An exact shorthand note should be taken of all such interviews.

We have no doubt that the system will be modified; the authorities will be forced to see to that. They are thoroughly alarmed at the feeling which the treatment of Miss SAVIDGE aroused. The public indignation has not been fully appeased by the Commissioners' reports. On the contrary, the reports confirm in the clearest possible manner an impression that was previously widely held. It is now established beyond all doubt that what happened to the young London typist might easily happen to anybody.

Scotland Yard was simply following an established practice. It is quite possible to imagine a person falling foul of authority in respect of some minor offence and being examined at length by police officers. The ultimate consequences of a statement would not be readily appreciated by the person most vitally concerned. This is the danger that is clearly perceived.

It is the essential point. The Savidge case itself is of importance because it happened to disclose this practice. What is more important—what concerns every Englishman whether at home or home on leave—is the fact that methods employed in the Savidge case are the methods normally and regularly in use at the instigation of authority.

It was against this system that the House of Commons, irrespective of party revolted. Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists rose up and demanded a full inquiry as soon as the first mention was made of Miss SAVIDGE's treatment. The system is glaringly at variance to the rights of individuals as they have existed for centuries. After all, it is a small matter whether certain policemen exceeded their instructions; the vital fact which has been revealed is that the police system as maintained is contrary to the spirit of English freedom, and we are glad to know that a check will be placed on it. A Royal Commission has been promised by the Government to inquire into the whole of the various issues at stake, and as they concern not only the police, but the public, the inquiry is welcomed in the belief that what has happened in the Moxey-SAVIDGE case will be prevented from ever happening again.

The Colony had a clean bill of health as regards notifiable diseases over the week-end.

Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and Mrs. Kotewall were among the passengers sailing this morning by the *President Madison* for Shanghai.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. F. R. E. Huenefeld, merchant, 11 Tiberias, San Juan Heights, Manila, to Miss E. Christern, who is travelling to Hong Kong on board the *a. a. Trier*.

According to a police report, a burglary was committed at Mr. H. G. Sheldon's residence at Repulse Bay. Among the articles stolen were a leather pocket book and a lady's gold wrist watch.

Government passengers sailing for Home by the *a. a. Rajputana* on Saturday, include Mrs. M. M. Newton (Medical) and Mr. J. Hurley (Police). Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Sousa (G.P.O.) are travelling on the vessel as far as Bombay.

A Chinese auctioneer who was charged in the Kowloon Court with pushing a constable as he was making his way through a crowd of people in Mongkok on Saturday, told the Magistrate that the constable stamped on his toe. The man was discharged with a caution.

The driver of motor truck No. 503 has reported to the police that while he was driving from Yaumati to Ping Shan, the steering gear got out of order, causing the truck to swerve and knock down a tree. It later went over the side of the road into a paddy field. A passenger was slightly injured and the truck received damage put at \$30.

Seventy-four chickens, valued at \$118, were obtained from the Hop Kee poultry stall at the Central Market by a Chinese who represented himself to be a *joki* of the Kwong Cheong furniture shop in Hollywood Road. On calling at the shop for payment it was found that no chickens had been ordered or received. The police are investigating the matter.

FORMER HONG KONG NURSE'S ESTATE.

GOLD MEDAL AND \$200 TO C.M.S.

Bequests including gifts of \$1,300 to her nephew, Mr. C. S. Baker, \$200 to her niece, Vera H. Clarke, \$200 to Mr. E. T. H. Ellis, a similar sum and the "Gold Medal I received for nursing in Hong Kong during the plague of 1894" to the Church Missionary Society, were mentioned in the will of the late Mrs. A. M. Jones, of the Elms, Warham Road, South Croydon, Surrey, who died at Old Hastings House, Hastings, Sussex, on March 13th, this year.

The deceased lady was for many years in Hong Kong and took a prominent part in the nursing work during the plague epidemic of 1894 and for which service she received a Gold Medal. Her property in Hong Kong is valued at \$50,000, and estate in England amounts to £10,610 16s. 3d.

Re-securing of the probate of her will has been granted to Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, who is the attorney of deceased's sister, Emily Marshall, of the Elms, South Croydon, the executrix. Everything is bequeathed to her after the above bequests have been made.

COMMUNISTS IN SINGAPORE.

We were informed by the St. Joseph's College of Hong Kong that the padding (playground) which the Communists used as a meeting ground, at Singapore is not the property of the St. Joseph's College of Singapore.

The ground is the property of the Government, but the college often make use of it as a playground.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5:40 p.m., stated:—
The typhoon is situated about 60 miles to the southeast of Oshima, moving E.N.E.
Local Forecast: Westerly winds, moderate, cloudy, showery.

SET-OFF AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

PUISNE JUDGE'S RULING.
CONTRACTORS AT LAW.

An interesting legal point concerning a set-off and a counter-claim, which totalled \$1,559.20 was decided yesterday morning by Mr. Justice P. Jacks at the Summary Court. His Lordship based his decision on a ruling by Mr. Justice Gompertz that a counter-claim cannot be split so that a portion is used as a defence to the original claim, by way of a set-off, and a portion as a counter-claim.

This point arose out of an action by Tsang Shing, trading as Tsang Shing Kee, 14, Fook Sau Lane, against the Wing On Lung firm, for the recovery of \$861.30, being balance of money due for work done to six houses on Inland Lot No. 684.

Mr. M. K. Lo was for the defendant, and Mr. A. d'Arculli appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant filed a set-off for alleged damages suffered which amounted to \$1,559.20. Deducting this from the plaintiff's claim, it left a sum of \$687.90, which amount formed the counter-claim.

EXCEEDING COURT'S JURISDICTION.

At the previous hearing, Mr. Arculli asked for judgment on the ground that the counter-claim and set-off exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Lo, however, contended that he was not exceeding the \$1,000 limit of the Court's jurisdiction. His contention was that having used a part of the set-off, he was counter-claiming for only \$687.90, a sum less than the \$1,000 limit. The case was then adjourned for his Lordship's decision. Costs for that hearing were given to Mr. Arculli, as he received a letter from Mr. Lo at the last moment which had embarrassed his case.

When the case was resumed yesterday, His Lordship decided that from the Law Reports of a similar point decided by Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which he concurred, the defendant was splitting his claim, he was, in fact, using a portion of his counter-claim as a defence, and another portion as a counter-claim. His Lordship, however, allowed Mr. Lo to waive any amount of the set-off or to bring a fresh action.

Mr. Lo replied that subject to reserving his rights, he was prepared to defend *simpliciter*, so that if he failed in the defence, any judgment delivered against him would not be a set-off. He would also waive \$559.20 and rely on the \$1,000 counter-claim in which there would be no set-off.

DRIVEN OUT BY POLICE.

In his outline of the case, Mr. Arculli said that the plaintiff was a sub-contractor, whose tender to the defendant in respect of six houses was accepted on October 7th, last year. The price agreed for the work was \$3,400. It was also understood that the plaintiff would be paid from time to time for work done and that there was to be no time limit. Work was started on October 13th, and continued until April 17th this year, when the work was stopped for two reasons. The chief reason was that the plaintiff was not paid according to contract and the second reason was that when plaintiff's workmen went to do some work on the backyard of the house, they could not proceed because the P.W.D. men were laying water pipes there. The plaintiff claimed that he had done all the work with the exception of a little job in the backyard costing \$7.

In conclusion, Mr. Arculli said that not only did the defendant refuse to pay the plaintiff but, on April 23rd, he asked the police to drive the plaintiff's men away.

The case was then adjourned until August 28th in the afternoon.

—*Malaya Times*.

CANTON-HANKOW AIR SERVICE.

GENERAL LI TSUNG JEN'S PLANS.

TO DO THE JOURNEY IN UNDER 9 HOURS.

General Li Tsung Jen, Commander of the 4th Group Army, is sponsoring a scheme to establish an airplane service between Canton and Hankow, says the *Canton Gazette*. The Aviation Department of his headquarters are already at work and plans are taking definite shape. The authorities in Canton will be consulted when the scheme develops.

This will be a purely commercial air service. The suggested name of the service is the "Canton-Hankow Aero Route," and Canton and Wuchang will form the two terminal points. There will be three intermediate stations, these being at Changsha, Hengchow and Shiu-chow.

A sum of \$150,000, will be raised for the initial expenses of establishing the service. Of this sum, \$100,000 will be used for the purchase of airplanes, \$30,000 will be devoted to the construction of the five stations, and the remaining \$20,000 will be kept in hand for the operating expenses.

The distance from Canton to Wuchang is approximately 1,700 li. The airplanes which it is planned to use, will be capable of a sustained speed of 300 li per hour; there will be a stop of one hour at each of the intermediate stations; the trip from end to end will, therefore, occupy approximately eight and a half hours altogether.

TWO PASSENGERS AND MAIL.

The planes will carry two passengers only, but there will be ample space for mails and cargo. The fee for the passage is not expected to exceed \$200 per head, but the rate will not be definitely fixed until the service is in working order when more accurate figures as to costs can be gathered.

There will probably be a sailing every second day, making about fifteen trips per month, but the schedule will be adjusted to meet the needs when the service is in operation.

The Service will be operated by a Managing Committee, and in addition there will be a Supervisory Board.

TWO YOUNG MANILAN BURGLARS.

CAUGHT AND MADE TO CONFESS.

MANILA, August 8th.
An alert traffic officer this morning solved the mystery of the early morning robbery of a Rosario jewelry store to-day and the two attempted robberies this week which failed to bear fruit.

Patrolman Melton, of the Police Traffic Division, while walking near the Santa Lucia gate saw two boys endeavouring to sell a gold watch to an American. He overhauled the pair and found them in possession of ten men's watches. Two police officers took charge and under a grilling, the boys, each of whom is but fifteen, confessed the robbery of a store at 97-09 Calle Rosario, owned by Jose G. Luza of 754 Calle Benavidez.

Under questioning the young burglars admitted full responsibility for breaking and entering the jewelry store this morning. They stated that a rock had been used to break the plate glass of the window, after which they twisted a piece of wire into hook and fished out the ten watches.

Seven of the watches were gold filled, the others being nickel-plated. Two of the time-pieces had gold-filled chains attached. Further questioning brought out that the same pair had attempted to break into the A6 Gong and Company store at 391 Echague early yesterday morning. They confessed their intention of entering this establishment to procure cigarettes. However, when their first stone shattered the window in a door instead of the show-window they lost heart and retired.

Aguilera and Ocampo also admitted entering a small store on Calle Ronquillo near Rizal Avenue several days before. In each instance, the boys chose the morning hours between 2 and 3. The method was to hurl a stone through a show window, and if the aperture gave them room to work, to select the desired items and run. In the case of the jewelry store this morning they were satisfied to make a small hole and to "fish" for the watches.

MANUEL QUEZON IN HONG KONG.

STAYING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

MRS. QUEZON ENTERTAINED AT FILIPINO CLUB.

Mr. Manuel Quezon, the Philippine Nationalist leader, arrived here with Mrs. Quezon yesterday by the *President Pierce*. They are staying very quietly at Repulse Bay Hotel until the ship leaves (early this morning) and Mr. Quezon expressed a special wish for his presence not to be made the occasion for any public function.

MRS. MANUEL QUEZON.

DISCUSSES WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN FILIPINES.

Mrs. Manuel Quezon was, however, entertained yesterday afternoon at the Filipino Club, King's Park, Kowloon. She arrived shortly after six o'clock in a car accompanied by the secretary of the Club and several other prominent members of the Filipino community.

Mrs. Quezon is a small dark-eyed woman with a charming manner and ready smile. She appeared yesterday in a becoming green dress and close fitting black hat. Since her husband was not well enough to grant any interviews Mrs. Quezon told our representative that she would rather say nothing on any political subject with relation to the Philippines, but she was willing to talk on the women's movement there in which she is much interested.

Women's Suffrage Not Wished For.

Women, she said, have no vote in the Philippines because the majority do not wish for one. There is a small party in favour of women's suffrage but they feel it is better policy to leave the matter in abeyance until Filipino women in general express a desire for representation.

Welfare Work.

There are a great many societies in the Islands which are working for women and children, with all of which Mrs. Quezon is connected in some way. *Crèches* have been established in several districts with a staff of nurses and a doctor in attendance, at which working mothers may leave their children during the day. These *Crèches* also serve the purpose of welfare centres, and lectures and assistance are given to the mothers on all subjects relating to infant welfare.

Mrs. Quezon said that, unfortunately, the better off mothers did not on the whole take much interest in this welfare work, but she felt confident that they would do so in the near future, and take advantage of the lectures given in the *Crèches*. The women's movement in all its aspects is, according to Mrs. Quezon, very much in its infancy in the Philippines but she felt that an interest in these matters would be shown in the near future by the greater proportion of Filipino women, and then the question of the suffrage would arise.

S.S. "TEAN'S" UNEASY VOYAGE.

"TOY" PISTOL FOUND ON A PASSENGER.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ON WAY FROM HOIHOW.

The Indian guards on the *a. s. Tean* (a ship which was recently pirated), discovered a toy pistol on one of the passengers who boarded the vessel at Hoihow. Immediately a feeling of uneasiness spread throughout the ship and strict watch was kept for any outbreak. As a precautionary measure a wireless message was sent to the Water Police at Hong Kong requesting them to be on the look out for the ship's arrival. The Police were duly awaiting her outside the harbour limits and just before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the *a. s. Tean* was sighted near Cheung Chau Island. The police launch came alongside and a party boarded her and the vessel was taken to the quarantine station off Stonecutters Island. A thorough search was made by the Police and four men including the owner of the "toy" pistol were detained for inquiry. These men were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. It was stated that the "toy" pistol was one which could be used for firing blank cartridges and in appearance resembled a real revolver.

CHINESE BANKERS' DELEGATION
AT NANKING.

FENG PLEADS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

JAPAN'S RELIEF OVER MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

HAYASHI ADVISES CHANG HSUEH
LIANG'S RESIGNATION?

A cable from Tokyo states that Baron Hayashi's official report of his meeting with Chang Hsueh Liang has not yet been received, but in authoritative circles there is a feeling that the crisis has been passed, at least for the present. This is not altogether the impression conveyed by the cable from Mukden published yesterday. Chang is reported to be suspending negotiations with the Nationalists, partly on the advice of Japan, and partly because the Plenary Session has shown that the party is far from united, and Chang has no wish to be dragged into any further outbreak of civil war.

On the other hand, Mukden reports in the Peking vernacular Press say that Manchuria is eager for settlement. Baron Hayashi has told Chang Hsueh Liang that Japan is strongly opposed to any Mukden-Nanking alliance, and has warned him that if he has made up his mind on this course, he would be well advised to resign his post as Commander-in-Chief.

Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang has proposed to the Plenary Session that attention should be given to the economic development of the country. In accordance with Sun Yat Sen's doctrine, the people should be provided with food, clothing, houses, and means of communication.

A delegation of bankers and merchants have visited Nanking and submitted to Mr. H. H. Kung memoranda upon industrial and commercial questions. They stated that they did not wish to be relieved of their responsibilities, but put forward certain reforms and suggestions for the consideration of the Minister.

BANKERS' DEMANDS.

FEELINGS OF RELIEF.

CONFIDENCE IN H. H. KUNG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Aug. 13th.
Mr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, yesterday afternoon received the merchant delegation, who submitted about a dozen memoranda to the Minister on various industrial and commercial topics, setting forth their grievances.

Mr. Yu Yah Ching in his speech said that the merchants did not want to be relieved of their responsibilities to the Government, but desired to help the Government to secure the necessary taxes and revenues.

There should, however, be a limit to their responsibilities.

He voiced the hope that the Ministry, in conjunction with other Governmental organs, would abolish the more atrocious taxes, including *likin*, unify the finance of the nation, take conciliatory measures to adjust the dispute between capital and labour, and facilitate the betterment of communications throughout the country. A number of other speakers touched on these details.

Mr. Kung's Reply.

Mr. Kung in his reply said he was not aware that this unsatisfactory state of affairs was in existence, but he assured the delegation that strenuous efforts were being made to promote the output of national goods, and every facility would be given to enable rapid development in this direction. He would do everything in his power to see that the necessary reforms were carried out.

Speaking of *likin* he said: "It is indeed the sacred duty of my Ministry to see to it that the Finance Ministry abolish the *likin* in due course of time as was promised in the latter's declarations."

Capital And Labour.

In reference to capital and labour he was confident that his Ministry would find a solution to the problem. Arbitration regulations had been adopted, and commissions were sitting on the codification of commercial and industrial laws and on policy. He said that he planned to establish silk testing houses in all ports.

The delegation finally passed a vote of confidence in the Minister.

[A cable dated August 8th stated that about a hundred Chinese merchants and bankers, representing the Shanghai, Nantao and Chapei Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Association, and about sixty Guilds, the party being headed by Mr. Yu Yah Ching, was leaving for Nanking to place certain demands before the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.]

OPPOSITION TO
EXTREMISTS.

(Wah Tsu Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13th.
Mr. Chiu Leh Tez, a member of the Inspection Committee, together with General Ho Ying Ching, went to Tientsin to have a private meeting with Marshal Li Tsu-hsin regarding the policy to be adopted in dealing with the "Leftist" Executive members.

BRITISH NANKING
SETTLEMENT.

INCIDENT STANDS ALONE.

TREATY REVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13th.

The Nanking Incident Notes signed by C. T. Wang and Sir Sidney Barton on August 9th are very similar in text to the American Note of March 30th.

The one from the Foreign Minister states: "Animated by the desire to promote the most friendly feelings happily subsisting between the British and Chinese peoples, the Nationalist Government are prepared to bring about an immediate settlement of the case along the lines already agreed upon as a result of recent discussions."

"In the name of the Nationalist Government, I have the honour to convey in the sincerest manner their profound regret at the indignities and injuries inflicted upon the official representatives of His Majesty's Government in the loss of property sustained by the British Consulate, and personal injuries and material damage done to British residents."

The Note adds that though it has been found that the incident was entirely instigated by Communists, the Nationalist Government nevertheless accept responsibility for this.

The second and third sections follow closely the lines of the American Note, guaranteeing effective protection for the lives and property of British nationals in China and giving assurances that there will be no similar agitation against British lives or legitimate interests.

Punishment Of Guilty.

Sir Sidney Barton's reply, after quoting the text of Mr. C. T. Wang's Note, states: "I have also noted the orders recently issued by the Nationalist Government concerning the punishment of those implicated and the prevention of similar incidents in the future, and, believing that prompt and full effect will be given to the intentions so expressed, I accept on behalf of the British Government Your Excellency's Note in settlement of the demands contained in the communication of April 11th, 1927, and addressed from the Foreign Minister."

Treaty Revision.

Sir Sidney Barton later adds: "His Majesty's Government recognise the essential justice of the Chinese claim to treaty revision, and in their declaration of December 18th, 1926, and their seven proposals of January 20th, 1927, they have made their policy abundantly clear, and have taken such practical steps as lay in their power to carry it into effect."

"In order to give further expression to the friendly and sympathetic attitude which they have always maintained towards China, the British Government is prepared in due course to enter into negotiations with the Nationalist Government through duly authorized representatives on the subject of treaty revision. The British Government do not intend to allow the Nanking incident to alter their previous attitude towards China, but prefer to consider it as an episode bearing no relation to their treaty revision policy."

HOPES FOR JAPANESE
SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13th.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yada, called on Dr. C. T. Wang at noon to-day and the outcome of the conversation is believed to offer good hopes for the future.

It is understood that Mr. Yada said he intends to leave for Tokyo on August 17th, and that on his return, he will be prepared to open formal negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang for the settlement of the Nanking Incident and other outstanding questions.

Dr. C. T. Wang returned to Nanking this evening.

DESERT DASH TO
SAFETY.

BRITISH DRIVER'S RESOURCE.

FRONTIER PATROLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGHDAD, August 13th.

That only the presence of mind of a British driver saved a serious outrage is revealed by latest details available of the attack by desert raiders on the Trans-desert civilian convoy on Saturday.

The convoy was attacked ten miles on the Iraq side of the Syrian frontier, the bandits first stopping a local convoy, killing a Mahomedan traveller and wounding two others, after which they laid an ambush for the Iraq mail convoy, travelling a few miles behind.

They successfully attacked and seized the mail-car, but the British driver of the six-wheeled passenger vehicle, though his headlight was shattered by a bullet, turned sharply and dashed into the desert, eventually bringing his passengers safely to the Rutbah post.

The uncertainty following the breakdown of the Jeddah Conference is a source of serious expense to the Iraq Ministry of Defence which is preparing defensive measures in the event of trouble on the Iraq-Nejd frontier.

A force of Arab tax-drivers has been hastily recruited and sent to patrol the Southern frontier under Captain Goring, in Ford lorries, armed with machine-guns.

"OTRANTO" CAP-
TAIN'S SKILL.

PREVENTS GRAVE DISASTER.

VESSELS PUT BACK TO
PORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 13th.

The skill of Captain H. G. Staunton, the skipper of the a.s. *Otranto*, undoubtedly prevented a heavy loss of life in the collision with the a.s. *Kitano Maru*.

The two vessels were approaching stem to stem when Captain Staunton swung the *Otranto* round and thus his ship only received a glancing blow.

Afterwards, the ships struck a second time, but much less violently and broadside on.

The passengers aboard the *Otranto* were dining when the terrific impact took place. Glass and china were hurled over the tables but there was no panic.

At the time of the collision between the Orient liner *Otranto* and the N.Y.K. a.s. *Kitano Maru*, the former was carrying a full complement of passengers on a pleasure cruise to Norway.

The *Otranto* has returned to port and the passengers reached London this evening.

Pumping operations proceeded throughout the night to keep the *Kitano Maru* afloat at the mouth of the Humber, and arrangements were made to tow the vessel into Hull dock this evening.

BOARD OF TRADE
RETURNS.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 13th.

The Board of Trade Returns for July are: Imports 295,500,000, a decrease of 4 per cent.

Exports 261,000,000, an increase of 1 1/2 per cent.

SIR AUSTEN'S SATISFAC-
TORY PROGRESS.

NO PUBLIC SPEAKING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, who are leaving for California via the Panama Canal at the end of the month, will return by way of Canada.

Sir Austen has been ordered a complete rest from official duties, and during the visit, which will have no political significance, he will not engage in public speaking either in the United States or Canada. It is possible that on the outward journey, he will make a brief call in the West Indies. He expects to return to England in the first week in November.

TESTING LONDON'S
DEFENCES.METROPOLIS ATTACKED
BY AIR.

FULL REHEARSAL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 12th.

Three hundred aircraft and reserves and ground units of the Regular and Territorial Army will participate in air exercises over London and the Home Counties this week.

The exercises are to be conducted to test efficiency and provide practice for all units engaged on defence against air attack, and to test also the system of observation, intelligence and communications.

BRITAIN SHOWED THE
WAY.GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL AT
GENEVA.

KELLOGG PEACE PACT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.

Referring to disarmament questions, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, speaking at Heli-field, Yorkshire, last night, said Britain had done more in this direction than any other Power, and she was prepared to do still more.

The proposal for the multilateral pact was, in fact, only another way of proposing what, on behalf of the British Government, he proposed at Geneva a year ago. When Mr. Kellogg explained what he meant by the outlawry of war, he showed that his idea was that no nation which signed the pact should use war as an instrument of national policy.

That was a perfectly plain statement, with which he cordially agreed. It meant that each nation should take what measure it thought fit for its own defence, but that each was bound in honour not to appeal to armaments in order to carry out an aggressive policy.

It was almost exactly the same thing, in principle, as Britain had proposed at Geneva, namely that aggressive naval warfare should be considered entirely out of court and that the Powers should come to an agreement on what vessels each wanted for their own self-defence.

REDUCED RAILWAY
WAGES.CUT ACCEPTED BY ALL
UNIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 12th.

At a meeting to-day of the Railway Clerks' Association, it was agreed by an overwhelming majority that the wages reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. should be accepted.

The Railway shopmen have also accepted the agreement, their decision having been taken on Saturday night, and thus the agreement has been approved by all the Unions concerned.

SCEPTICAL GERMAN
ATTITUDE.

MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMY
MANOEUVRES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, August 13th.

"A slap in the face of Locarno" is the description given by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the report that Hunsars will participate in the French Rhineland manoeuvres. The *Preussische Kreis Zeitung* says the incident "appears to justify those who see in the Anglo-French naval understanding more than an agreement connected merely with sea warfare."

RUBBER TYRES FOR ALL.

SCHEME TO INCREASE
PRODUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 13th.

Legislation to compel all road vehicles to use rubber tyres was suggested by the *Financial Times* for the purpose of stimulating the consumption of rubber.

FLOODS POUR DOWN
INDUS VALLEY.

RETAINING GLACIER BURSTS.

BONFIRE SIGNALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABORE, Aug. 13th.

The event anxiously awaited in Kashmir was the bursting of the glacier which is holding back the waters of a huge lake, 140 miles to the north of Leh. This event, which threatened the whole Indus valley, occurred last night. The lake was nine miles long with an average depth of 140 feet.

Urgent preparations were made for the bursting, and sentinels were posted on the summits of the mountains between the lake and the telegraph office at Leh.

When the glacier broke, a great chain of bonfires blazed out, guns fired and telegraphic warnings flashed to all districts. A number of villages in the Nowshera district had been previously evacuated, and the population of other areas in the path of the flood, which is now pouring down the Indus valley from a height of 17,000 feet, are hastily removing to safety. Troops are assisting in the work.

MILITARY SEARCH FOR
BANDITS.

VICTIM RANSOMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, August 14th.

M. Melas, the former Deputy, who was kidnapped with M. Melonas at Janina a week ago, has been released by the bandits and has arrived safely at Janina.

The Deputy was released only after the ransom of 10,000,000 drachmas had been paid to his captives.

Military forces are now endeavouring to capture the bandits who have fled into the mountains with the ransom.

PRINCE GEORGE AS
INTERPRETER.POSTED TO WEST INDIES
STATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 12th.

The King's youngest son, Prince George, sailed from Southampton yesterday for Quebec on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Australia*, to take up his appointment as interpreter in French to the American and West Indies Station. He will be attached to H.M.S. *Durban*.

DUTCH AEROPLANE
DISASTER.

LANDS AMONG SPECTATORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, August 13th.

A terrible tragedy occurred during an aviation display near Maastricht to-day, one of the machines making a forced landing, crashing into a crowd of spectators, of whom four were killed and a number injured.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

DATE OF SAILING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 12th.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will leave London with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, on September 6th on his East African tour. They will travel overland to Marseilles, where they will join the liner *Kaiser-i-Hind* for Egypt. They will then transfer to the *Malabar* for Mombasa, which they are due to reach on September 28th.

ATHLETIC MEETING AT
MOSCOW.FOREIGN COUNTRIES
REPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 12th.

The first All-Union Spartakiade has opened at Moscow. Seven thousand athletes are participating, among whom are six hundred from various foreign countries, including England, Germany and France.

STEFAN RADITCH'S
FUNERAL.

HUGE CROWDS OF MOURNERS.

TOWN DRAPED IN BLACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, August 12th.

Over two hundred thousand people, from all parts of Yugoslavia, but principally from Croatia, assembled at Zagreb on the occasion of the funeral of M. Stefan Raditch, the revered leader of the Croat Peasant Party, who died on Wednesday last week, after being wounded during a Parliamentary dispute.

The ceremony lasted from ten o'clock in the morning when the coffin was removed from the political headquarters of the Peasant Party, till 3.15 p.m. when the crowd quietly left the cemetery where the body had been interred.

A number of the peasant delegations were attired in national costume and carried the Croatian flag, while every lamp-post in Zagreb was draped with crepe.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the Police to prevent untoward incidents.

Among the numerous wreaths was one of silver laurels, inscribed in gold from King Alexander, while another was made with thorns tied with the Croatian national colours, to which had been affixed the bullet which killed M. Stefan Raditch.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND
MALARIA.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

WORLD WIDE CAMPAIGN.

GENEVA, July 30th.
The League of Nations' committee of experts on malaria has laid down the principles of a world-wide campaign against that disease.

Like all League programs it can only be recommended to the various nations, for their observation but assurances have already been received from all over the world that it will be followed closely.

In the meantime the commission, which has now been working on the problem for the past six years will continue its investigations along three lines. There are the question of dwelling in malarial districts, taking into account tropical, sub-tropical and southern countries; the malaria carrying mosquito and the practical importance of quinine in preventing malaria.

The recommendation of the commission to all of the nations of the world are as follow: First, that a specific malarial commission should be established in each country where malaria exists rather than leaving the problem to the usual department of public health.

Second, that instead of utilizing in each locality all of the known methods against malaria each country should develop the one or two methods best adapted for that locality.

Third, that great freedom of choice should be allowed in choosing the method best adapted for each country.

Fourth, that government should first undertake to care for the malarious sick and then undertake the problem of wiping out the causes of the disease.

Fifth, that intensive "bonification" and cultivation of all malarial districts should be undertaken.—*Manila Times*.

CONVICT FIREMEN.

ASSIST IN FIGHTING GAOL
OUTBREAK.

PARIS.
Twelve hundred convicts showed a commendable sense of honour when the prison at Clairvaux (28 miles from Troyes) was partly destroyed by fire.

The fire broke out at 5 p.m. in the carpenter's shop and spread with great rapidity. As soon as the alarm was given troops from the Troyes garrison were called out to prevent the convicts from escaping, but none of the prisoners attempted to regain his freedom.

On the contrary, all of them willing co-operated in the rescue work. One of them was seriously burned while giving a hand to the firemen. The governor of the prison also sustained severe burns. The fire lasted until 11 p.m.

The damage is stated to be considerable. Some of the destroyed buildings formerly formed part of the famous Clairvaux monastery, the cellars of which contained a huge vat filled with 800 barrels of famous vintage Burgundy.

GOLF NOTES.

(By R.H.H.)

Rather a surprising number travelled out to Fanling at last, and in consequence it was hotter out there than it has been for weeks. At least this gave one a chance to appreciate the admirable discretion which went to the building of the Halfway House. Any breeze that there is on the course seems to visit that blissful few feet of shade, while to the really thirsty man it is surprisingly accessible.

But in spite of the heat and the unusual lack of rain, the course is showing no sign of becoming dry, which is a good sign in view of the hard times it has to stand during the winter season. Both greens and fairways have a thick covering of very healthy looking grass on them, while the rough in most places is terrifying. Even if one does manage to find the ball which has strayed into it, it is often a super-human task to get it out again from that clinging cushion of deep grass. It may seem cowardly, but it is generally the best thing, both for one's temper and one's temperature, to tell the caddy to pick the thing up straight away.

A matter of interest to everyone who plays at Fanling—be he rabbit or tiger, it will affect him sooner or later—is that the very story hill at the 10th is being turfed over. "Pure waste of time" should be the comment of every self-respecting golfer when he sees it, but the time will come all the same when he is grateful for it. There are probably not very many players on the Old Course, who do not carry some club with the scars of that rocky hillside on its sole. No longer now, when one's opponent has mislaid his tee shot, will his drive have any chance of leaping prodigiously forward from some kindly rock face. On the other hand, no longer will there be the same chance of damage to clubs or of lost balls.

It is to be hoped that the grass on this hillside will strike an extremely judicious mean. If during the wet weather it should assume the terrifying proportions of most of the rough at Fanling at present, it would cause more curses than ever to the lot of the hill in its earlier state. On the other hand, the near side of that hill is a fit place for a man to put a drive, and if he should be guilty of this, it is only right that he should have a certain amount of difficulty over his second shot. As a matter of fact, unless the ground is being made smooth as well as being turfed, the dips and hollows in the hill slope will be difficult enough for most people.

Occasional recent rains have done Happy Valley a lot of good, though it is bone dry again now. The turf is still short and lies as near ideal as they are ever likely to be, but the rain has brought up a new growth of grass and the turf is not quite so sparse as it was before. In consequence drives do not run for quite such ridiculous distances after they pitch, which leaves a little more to be done on the second shot. Also there is a little more bite in the greens and one can at least make an attempt to stop the ball near the pin, rather than merely praying that the ball will stop of its own accord. Still there is plenty of opportunity for further rain, for parts of the fairways are still rather badly browned.

Within reason, Happy Valley plays all the better for being wet, for the greatest bugbear of that course is that generally one can hit a drive much too far. It is a difficult thing to play a second shot up to a very small green from a distance, and stop it near the pin, but when second shots tend to become nothing more than chips from 20 or 30 yards distance, the small green is an advantage rather than a hindrance, and helps to concentrate one's attention on the hole. There are some courses where one needs all the help one can get to go round in anything approaching reasonable figures, but Happy Valley is essentially acquiescent at all times, and it is a little pathetic to see it becoming actively helpful even to one's bad shots.

From a purely golfing point of view one cannot help but feel thankful that the Tatoo has been moved to Sookanpoo. When all is said and done, the Happy Valley turf is rather a treasured possession—there is nowhere else in the Colony where one gets such lies. Whatever the weather, the turf would have been bound to suffer from rehearsals and the three strenuous nights when the show was on, while under certain conditions it might have suffered very badly, which would have been a tragedy.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

The positions of the surviving pairs in the Hong Doubles Tournament of the Hong Kong Cricket Club are as follows:—

- (1) Lt.-Col. Wyatt and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander owe 15/3.
- (2) W. D. Fiddes Wilson and R. Gordon (Jardine, Matheson) scr.
- (3) T. D. E. Pendered and E. D. Lawrence (A.P.C.) owe 3/8.
- (4) G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2.
- (5) A. D. Humphreys and R. K. Valentine (Dodwell & Co.) owe 15.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S OPENING GAME DELAYED.

The commencement of the Water Polo League, which was fixed for yesterday, was delayed owing to insufficient water in the Victoria Recreation Club chamber. Both the V.R.C. "A" and the K.O.S.B. teams who were fixed to play turned up, but were disappointed.

Quite a number of swimming enthusiasts had also come along to the Club.

The next match is fixed for tomorrow between the Queen's Royal Regiment and the Victoria Recreation Club "B."

SHANGHAI BASEBALLERS ARRIVE.

TO PLAY ALL-HONG KONG TO-MORROW.

The Shanghai Chinese baseball team, which is to play a series of exhibition games here, under the auspices of the South China Athletic Association, arrived by the a.s. *President Pierce* on Monday afternoon. On arrival, the team was met by a committee of the Association, including Mr. Richard Shim, Mr. K. F. June, Mr. Thomas Chin, and Mr. Hin Wong, hon. secretary of the Hong Kong Baseball Association.

The team is being entertained at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. during its stay in Hong Kong, while its social headquarters are at the club room of the Association in China Building.

The members of the team from Shanghai are A. S. Lou, manager; W. Y. Char, captain, and P. N. Tsoy, pitcher; C. K. Chen, third baseman; L. S. Ang, fielder; Alex. Seth, fielder; K. S. Chang, first baseman; K. C. Lo, fielder; J. B. Lee, fielder; D. L. Wu, fielder; and Y. C. King, short-stop. Mr. Liu plays as catcher, and Mr. Char, second baseman.

The first game will be played tomorrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The full fixtures list is as follows:—
Shanghai Chinese v. :—
All Hong Kong, August 15th.
U.S. Navy, August 17th.
Hong Kong Baseball Club, August 19th.
South China "Dragons," August 21st.
Filipino Club, August 23rd.
South China "Dragons," August 25th.

HOLE-IN-ONE TRAGEDY.

Paul T. Bloodworth, aged twenty-eight, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, made a hole in one on the golf course at Edgemont, New Jersey, and dropped dead from the excitement. He leaves a wife and infant daughter.

FAMOUS BRITISH ATHLETE.

LORD BURGHLEY.

TO LADY MARY SCOTT.

The engagement was announced of Lord Burghley, elder son and heir of the Marquess of Exeter, to Lady Mary Montagu-Douglas-Scott, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Lord Burghley, who is 23, is noted for his athletic prowess. He has specialised in hurdling and achieved great success both in this country and abroad, his victories including the American Inter-Collegiate Hurdle Championship in 1925 and several British championships, he recently won the Olympic 400 metres hurdle championship.

Owing to his youth his appointment last month as a magistrate at Peterborough led to questions being asked in Parliament. He was asked a second lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards last year.

Lady Mary Scott, who has dark shingled hair and deep blue eyes, is a keen sportswoman.

£1,250,000 LOSS OF REVENUE.

MR. CHURCHILL "CUTS" HIS BETS TAX.

EVASION.

RATE ON THE COURSE HALVED.

The betting tax will be reduced on October 1st from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. on racecourses, and from 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent. on credit bets. Revenue amounting to £1,250,000 will be lost by this sweeping reduction, which follows Mr. Churchill's recent admission that there has been widespread evasion of the tax.

Mr. Churchill did not say in so many words that the bets tax has been a complete failure when he rose in the House of Commons on July 18th to make this unheralded statement of surrender. He wrapped up his announcement in extraneous matter which made no impression on any one, says the Parliamentary representative of the *Daily Express*.

The House hardly had time to appreciate that a tax originally 5 per cent. had shrunk to 1 per cent. before it passed on to the discussion of the Racecourse Betting Bill—the Totalisator Bill—in the last stages of its obstructed career.

Graded Licences.

Mr. Churchill, before stating the reduction of tax, made a point of announcing that bookmakers' licences would be doubled. A moment later he admitted that this cannot be done this year, and in another moment that it will probably never be done since a system of graded licences may be adopted.

Even on the present basis, the betting tax revenue is below Mr. Churchill's estimate.

Mr. Churchill's statement was made in reply to Mr. Smedley Crooke, who asked him whether, as revenue was dwindling and evasion was increasing, he would amend the Finance Bill in order to replace the *ad valorem* tax by a scheme of graded licence charges.

Mr. Churchill replied: "It is not practicable to substitute a scheme of graded licences in the present Finance Bill, but I am prepared to consider carefully the possibility of doing so next year."

As an interim measure of relief, should the Racecourse Betting Bill become law, I propose to modify the scheme of duty so far as to double the present charge for certificates and reduce the existing rates from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. on the course and from 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent. elsewhere.

Legislation Plans

"Amendments effecting the reductions in rates will be put down on the report stage of the Finance Bill to take effect from October 1st, but as any proposal to increase the charge for certificates would involve the re-committal of the Bill I do not contemplate that the increase from £10 to £20 should operate before next year, and it might then be that it would be superseded by a new scheme of graded licences."

"The reduction of rates will involve a surrender of revenue of £1,250,000 this year as compared with the Budget estimate but it is clear that that estimate will not be realised if the present rates are maintained."

Commander Kenworthy asked, if he was going to lose £1,250,000 of revenue, how much he expected to secure from the totalisator.

"That," replied Mr. Churchill, "is a very difficult question. No one can tell, but I should not have got my full estimate this year on the present basis, and I shall certainly get less than the estimate on the new basis."

"I trust," he added grandiloquently, "that possibly there may be some improvement and consolidation of the revenue in the future."

Commander Kenworthy: Do you anticipate an increase of betting as a result of the totalisator?

Mr. Churchill (with great vigour): No, sir, I anticipate a decrease in racing.

Mr. J. E. Thomas, during the debate on the Racecourse Betting Bill, said:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not care twopenny about the bookmaker or the 'Tote.' All that he is concerned with is that his betting tax has been an ignominious failure, and he is trying to scrape out of his difficulty the best way he can."

LADY BONN'S PETITION DISMISSED.

JUDGE'S NARRATIVE OF THE CASE.

WOMEN HE HOPES NEVER TO SEE AGAIN.

The divorce petition of Lady (Hilda Beatrice) Bonn against her second husband, Sir Max Bonn, the London financier, was dismissed by Lord Merrivale, the president of the Divorce Division.

The jury found that Sir Max was guilty of none of the charges made against him.

It was the fourteenth day of the hearing, which, it is estimated, has cost at least £25,000. Sir Max also seeks a divorce, and his counter-charge will be heard in October.

It is anticipated that this part of the suit will last even longer and cost more.

For the first time the veil of secrecy was lifted when Lord Merrivale summed up.

He spoke of the passionate affection between Sir Max and Lady Bonn, ending after five years in a flaming quarrel and bitter letters.

Referring to two women who gave evidence, Lord Merrivale said: "The court has been relieved of their presence for several days, and I sincerely hope they may never appear here again."

Lord Merrivale in his summing up said that Sir Max Bonn was a financier, and had been engaged in financial business all his life. He was the son of a merchant banker and was a partner in a well-known firm in the City of London.

"You have heard of his history," said Lord Merrivale. "He was married in September 1920 to the petitioner, whom he had known well for some years, and whom he had helped to set herself up in business."

"As between him and her it is common ground that there was not a rift in the late due to 1925, or at any rate late in 1925. There was at any rate five years, and the affection was not ruptured for nearly two years more."

"They lived together as a well-to-do business man of London and his wife live."

"In conversations which preceded this terrible conflict," said Lord Merrivale, "there are inquiries as to whether £25,000 a year would be an adequate separation allowance."

Lady Bonn's Letters.

"In 1928 there was trouble about correspondence between Lady Bonn and another man, which Lady Bonn's friend, Miss Stevens, recovered. It gave rise to bitterness."

"The parties, however, came to the conclusion that there was nothing in it, and Sir Max Bonn said 'I won't look at the letters.'"

"During 1927 two holidays abroad were taken by Lady Bonn. During her second absence there was that resentment and anger which had been illustrated so abundantly in court. That was in being from 1927, when Lady Bonn came back from Biarritz."

"I am not going to read the letters between husband and wife," said Lord Merrivale.

"You can have the whole of them if you want them, but there are bitter passages in his letters—references to one of the parties in the cross-charge. They were the letters of an angry man and a bitter wife."

Paris Week-end.

Sir Max went to Paris on September 28th, and during the next three days the storm burst.

On September 29th, while Philip Vos was engaged in his laborious efforts to bring these people back to their old relations, Lady Bonn instructed her solicitors. That same day they engaged paid watches.

From September 29th to October 28th Sir Max apparently had been watched in London. He was watched again in November.

For his week-end visit to Paris a new detective agency was brought into service—that managed by Leon Léoni. By November 3rd the petition had been framed and lodged, and the charges had been formulated.

"In that petition the charges were in two paragraphs," said Lord Merrivale. "The first was that Sir Max had committed adultery with women unknown. That was a general charge."

"The second was a charge that on October 29th he committed adultery with a woman unknown in a particular street in Paris. That was the beginning of this long-drawn-out case."

Judge's Anxiety.

"This petition rests upon the evidence of two sets of paid watchers, and the hired keeper of a house. No judge of experience in these courts, in dealing with hired watchers, would listen to their evidence without anxiety."

"In contested evidence the evidence of hired watchers in this court is always regarded with the most critical anxiety. If a man is paid to find out things or a set of men paid to find out adultery you must consider their position."

"If there is the slightest doubt about the evidence of a paid watcher the court always regards it with the utmost suspicion. The evidence of brothel-keepers and frequenters has been a byword for generations."

"Sir Max came here with almost a multitude of business associates and friends. It is said with regard to them—and you must give attention to it—that these were the intimate friends of Sir Max Bonn, and it is said that they would be easily mistaken in his favour."

Turning to what he said was the ultimate breach between Sir Max and Lady Bonn, Lord Merrivale said the same back on September 18th and gave an account of what happened.

Sir Max's birthday had been in September. He had been a jealous man in a suppressed fashion, she said, and there had not been on this occasion the warm exchanges that were expected.

Lady Bonn said when she arrived in London her husband did not meet her as he had always done. When she arrived at their home in Brook-street she was rather surprised not to see him in the hall.

She went into the study and saw him there seated in an armchair reading. He looked up and said, "Why are you so late?" and she replied, "I am just off the train; it was a bad crossing. I am sorry to hear you have such a bad cold."

Then, she said, her son and her friend, Miss Stevens, came in, and they had a cold reception. Sir Max said to her, "Is that all you have to say to me?" and walked out of the house.

"Max Has Been Naughty."

That, according to Lady Bonn, was the meeting of these two people who had been passionate lovers down to the time of the breach. The jury had had the account given by Mr. Philip Vos, a barrister and a friend of the parties, who was enlisted to try to bring about peace between them.

He said that Lady Bonn telephoned to him the day after her return and she had a conversation with him at his house in the presence of his wife.

She began by saying, "Phil, Max has been very naughty."

Then she began to storm about his meanness, about his refusal of adequate allowances and the refusal of the measure of freedom she was entitled to, and she said he treated her like a bird in a cage.

"Flaming Row."

Lord Merrivale warned the jury that their minds should not be unduly influenced by angry words spoken in passion.

They had heard the statement of Mr. Vos that on September 29th the wife was bitterly aggrieved and said she could stand it no longer. On the 29th there was a conversation that ended in fury, on the 18th there was a "flaming row," but to all that not much importance should be attached if they were to come to a just verdict.

"The petition having been launched in November, in the middle of December he was charged with adultery at Maddox-street and Conduit-street."

"Will you remember the nature of that visit to Paris? It was a week-end visit. He goes there on Friday afternoon, the 28th."

"The Monday is said to have been a Bank Holiday. The two business days—looking at business from the point of view of the French metropolis—were the 29th and 30th."

"It is on the 28th, in the afternoon that he is said to have gone to Rue Cambon, and from there to Rue Lavoisière, and he was charged in the following week with having committed adultery in Paris on that day."

Judge And Women.

"I shall have to call attention to the circumstances in which Cecil Benoit and Marie Carossa were brought here," said Lord Merrivale. "The court has been relieved of their presence here for several days, and I sincerely hope they may never appear here again. If they have told the truth, this is the simplest case there ever was."

"But if Cecil Benoit's evidence is of such a nature that counsel has to say, 'You may jettison some of it, you must go back anxiously to other parts of the case.'"

It was alleged that Sir Max once stayed at the Rue Lavoisière for an hour and 20 minutes.

"It is a case in which it is alleged that a middle-aged man with an uncontrolled passion had resorted to a 'well-known' house in Paris, and it is said that they would be easily mistaken in his favour."

"Here great domestic unhappiness has arisen because the husband complains of what he considers the preference of his wife for others and because the wife complains of what she considers is the harshness and injustice of her husband."

Woman's Photograph.

Turning again to the two women, Benoit and Carossa, Lord Merrivale said that it was alleged that from the summer of 1923 till March 1925 Sir Max was resorting at regular intervals to a notorious house to the company of a notorious woman.

"He is entitled to ask you to consider his past character. He has told you himself that before the war for six or eight years he had had under his protection—he had been keeping—a woman whose photographs are here."

Lord Merrivale took up a big bundle of photographs and said: "A young woman, not unattractive. You can see what kind of a person it is."

He showed one photograph to the jury.

"Sir Max says before that there had been a young woman for several years to whom he said he had been profoundly attached," said Lord Merrivale. "He says, 'It is quite true I kept her; she had been my mistress.'"

To say the woman had been his mistress was a different thing from saying he was a frequenter of brothels with notorious French prostitutes, said Lord Merrivale.

The jury would consider whether if he was a man with this uncontrolled appetite, Lady Bonn would not have known—whether this could have happened without a wife knowing.

They must not totally disregard a man's record in civil life, even if he was charged with adultery. He had been actively engaged in philanthropic undertakings and honoured with a knighthood in 1928.

Lady Bonn's Letter.

Had someone said: "I knew this house and he used to go there during six years"; if the jury had had that kind of evidence that would have been a different matter, but they were dealing with hired watchers and prostitutes. There was this letter from Lady Bonn to Sir Max to consider, written in September 1924, the day before the anniversary of their wedding, a year and a quarter after this course of conduct was said to have been in active operation:

Darling,—It will be four years to-morrow since the happy year, but it will be four times happier to-morrow. All my love and thoughts will be with you, and may we live to add a fourth to the four, happy in each other's love. Nothing else matters.—HILDA.

"You must ask yourselves what view you take as to the probability of the married lover to whom that letter was addressed by his wife resorting fortnightly or thereabouts to a French harlot."

Lord Merrivale said that Cecil Benoit had been represented as an unhappy woman to whom injustice had been done. The jury saw her "demeanour" in the witness-box. They might have seen her laughing face and the gaiety with which she dealt with these matters, which in a certain sense were matters of life and death.

Payments To Woman.

Leon Léoni, the chief of the Paris watchers, promised Cecil Benoit, "You gave Lady Bonn the evidence she required and our friends in London will see that you have satisfaction in this matter which interests you."

"The meaning of that is that she is to come back to live in London," said Lord Merrivale. "She had money for a trip to Paris and got a commuted sum for the expense of her journey to London. No one dared to ask her if she had been bribed."

What was Cecil Benoit's dearest wish? She had been deported from this country as the undesirable alien she is and she came back under the cloak of influential people to start again. You may come to the conclusion that the promise of Leon Léoni had been operating in her mind from then down to the time that she stood smiling in the witness-box.

The jury must consider the position if they were face to face with a matter which affected their social existence and somebody helping the other side said, "If you make it worth my while I will tell you all about it, and although there are statements which would convict, I will give you statements which will acquit you."

Bought Documents.

The agent of Benoit, a man named Meistran, asked for thousands of pounds to buy the documents. Counsel was asked if it was a lawful thing to do, and said it was.

The real question was whether there was something immoral, dishonest, and corrupt in that connection. One of the parties bought everything they could from Cecil Benoit; but the duty of the jury was not whether they were going to blame solicitors or counsel, but whether they could trust Cecil Benoit.

"There is one other matter about her," said Lord Merrivale. "That is the coming and going, so it was alleged, of Sir Max to Conduit-street and the gradual growth of the identification of Sir Max following the statement of Marie Carossa—Cecil Benoit's maid."

(Continued on next column.)

NINTH OLYMPIAD CLOSES.

OLYMPIC FLAG HAULED DOWN.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

The ninth Olympiad closed today after Her Majesty the Queen of Holland had distributed the first prizes to each winning country, the Prince Consort handing out the second prizes, and Count Baillet Latour (President of the International Olympic Committee) the third.

Count Baillet Latour then delivered the epilogue closing the Games. He invited the youth of every nation to assemble at the next Olympiad, to be held four years hence at Los Angeles, California.

The final anthem was sung and amid a fanfare of trumpets and salutes of artillery, the Olympic flag was finally hauled down and handed over to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam for safe keeping until 1932.

The Games were carried out with the minimum of regrettable incidents and the friendliest spirit.

WELSH RIP VAN WINKLE.

MOUNTAIN HERMIT WITH A TWO-FOOT BEARD.

DOLGARROG, July 18th.

After much persuasion a man named Benjamin Hughes has been induced to leave his mountain shack, where he has lived for several years, for the Conway Union Infirmary.

Hughes, who is eighty years old, was a picturesque figure with a beard two feet long, which he said, he had allowed to grow as some protection against winter cold. He had cobbled a structure out of the ruins of an old cottage on the steep slope above Dolgarrog, in the Conway Valley. "This is Bodiondeb, the home of content," he said in Welsh when the officials approached him.

His shack was not far from the Eglwys stream, and on the night of the Dolgarrog dam disaster in November, 1925, when a torrent swept down the hill-side, there was a rumour that the hermit, as he is known, had been carried away by the flood. As a matter of fact he had then left the district for some days because of the publicity which had been attracted to this part of North Wales.

Hughes was wearing three pairs of trousers when he was helped down the rocky slope of Dolgarrog.

"She is alleged to have said, 'I seem to remember the name Max,' and then there were letters to Cecil Benoit and the interchanges of confidences between Benoit and Carossa. One said to the other, 'I remember that, don't you? If our memories agree that will fix it.'"

"You have to decide whether Sir Max committed adultery with Cecil Benoit," said Lord Merrivale. "I have dealt with this outstanding feature of this case for two reasons—first, because of the mode in which the Maddox-street and Conduit-street charges were treated in the first instance by the petition and described as matters of suspicion in the solicitors' letters; and secondly, because Cecil Benoit was called in to give reality and substance to the case."

Sir Max's Witnesses.

Lord Merrivale commented on the manner in which the watchers' reports were made, some being written on the backs of newspapers. To meet the charges of adultery at Conduit-street and Maddox-street Sir Max had produced evidence that he was with friends at the time.

Discussing the evidence of the private detectives in Paris, Lord Merrivale said the jury had to be satisfied that the truth of the evidence of the paid watchers was such as to discount the testimony of eminent business men. They had been called by Sir Max in corroboration of his movements while in Paris, and rebutted this evidence of the detectives.

If the watchers were to be believed, one night when Sir Max was, as he and his witnesses said, in Paris for a week-end on business, Sir Max toured the clubs and cabarets of Montmartre, and there was something of an orgy. But was the evidence of the detectives true?

The following afternoon—a Sunday—Sir Max said he played golf just outside Paris. This had been also spoken to by witnesses Sir Max had called, and their evidence conflicted with that given by the watchers.

It was said that the watchers were men of excellent character. It had even been suggested there was a conspiracy.

"You are not trying charges of perjury or conspiracy," said Lord Merrivale. "You are trying four issues which are questions of fact. You must judge between the two sets of witnesses and remember that Sir Max is the accused person."

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" On 15th Aug.	5 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN" On 15th Aug.	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH" On 16th Aug.	5 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN" On 16th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" On 16th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN" On 19th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" On 19th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"YINGGOW" On 20th Aug.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 22nd Aug.	5 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN" On 23rd Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" On 23rd Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI" On 23rd Aug.	8 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG" On 26th Aug.	Noon
WAIWAT, CHENG & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.
WAIWAT, CHENG & TIENTSIN	"KUMCHOW" On 31st Sept.	4 p.m.

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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMSHIP	Days Hong Kong on or about	SALES BY	Days on or about
"CHANGTE" ...	In Port	16th August	16th August
"TAIPING" ...	7th September	14th September	14th September
"CHANGTE" ...	9th October	16th October	16th October
"TAIPING" ...	8th November	13th November	13th November

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Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "LYCAON" ...	Via Suez Canal	24th August
S.S. "PREMIER" ...	Via Suez Canal	21st September
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ...	Via Suez Canal	5th October

[Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.]
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M.V. "JAYANE PRINCE" ... 16th September

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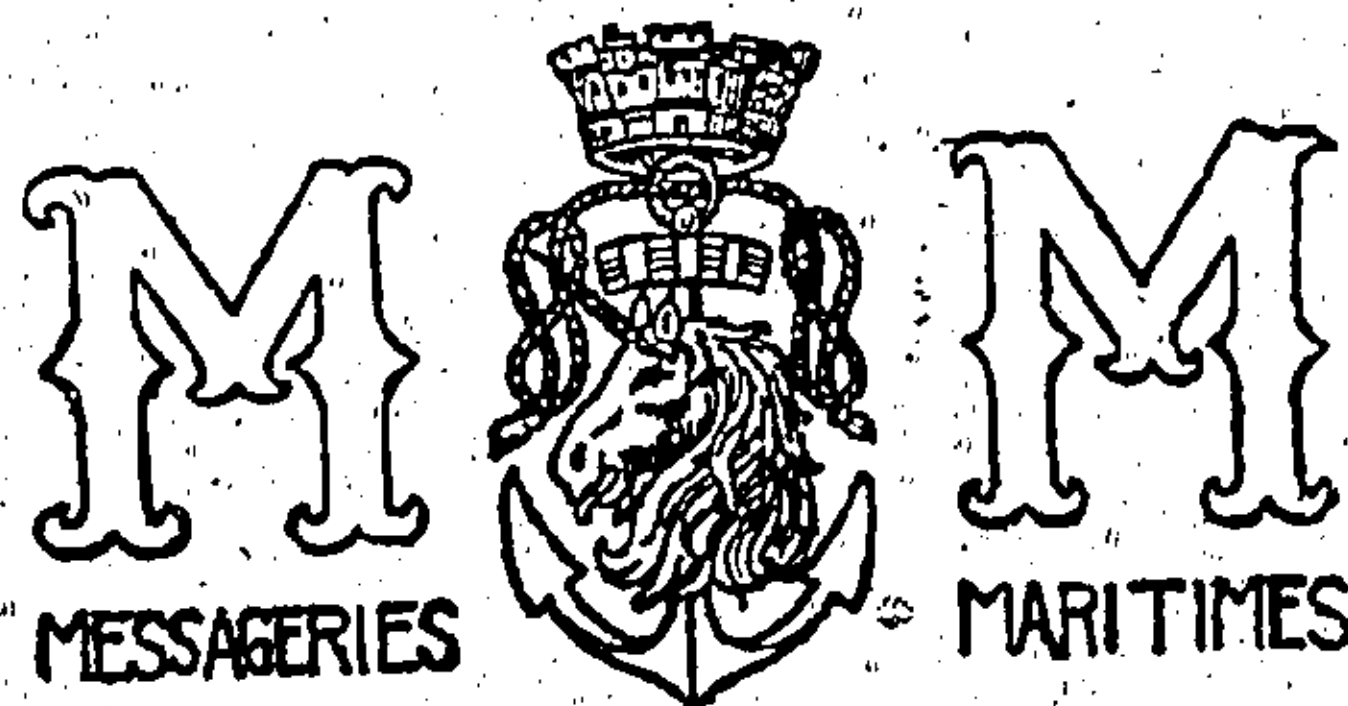
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Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Aug.	PORTHOS ... 14th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX ... 22nd Aug.	ATHOS II ... 22nd Aug.
PORTHOS ... 11th Sept.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 11th Sept.
ATHOS II ... 25th Sept.	SPHINX ... 25th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPHINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 7th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 5th Dec.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DUBOUI.

COMMERCIAL LINE

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S.S. "LE ST. LOUBERT-BIER" ... 27th August.

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Telephones: C. 651 and 740.

3, Queen's Building.

[2]

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th.

Com. Henry Riviere, French str., 1,355 tons, Capt. V. Maha, from Saigon, which port she left on August 7th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B22—Karatien, Larsen & Co.

Helios, Norwegian str., 1,114 tons, Capt. O. S. Olsen, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C35—Thoresen & Co.

Hupei, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. Maley, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14—B. & S.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29—B. & S.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shau, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luca Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Takliwa, British str., 8,000 tons, Capt. W. E. Grant, from Yokohama and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tjikini, Dutch str., 2,987 tons, Capt. J. van Rees, from Amoy, with beans and general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—J.C.J.L.

August 13th.

President Madison, American str., 8,341 tons, Capt. Thomas Johnson, from Manila, which port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line.

President Pierce, American str., 8,393 tons, from San Francisco via Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sinking, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. J. W. Tinson, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B8—B. & S.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,983 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Sourabaya and Proboling, with 3,377 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 13th.

Anking, for Swatow.

Cheungong, for Shanghai.

Chungking, for Singapore.

Danien, for Singapore.

Ebura, for Miri.

Hanoi, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Hop Sang, for Canton.

Hupei, for Canton.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kut Sang, for Singapore.

Marly, for Kowloon.

Michael Jensen, for Swatow.

Phenius, for Shanghai.

President Madison, for Shanghai.

Soon Ann, for Hoihow.

Tai Poo Sek, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Tjialak, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on August 13th by the s.s. President Madison, from Manila:—
Mr. S. Bahuyot, Mr. A. Camahort, Mr. Chiang Kan Tin, Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Rama, Mr. J. de Dios, Mr. D. Francisco, Mr. R. Gotanco, Mr. C. Hilario, Mr. Lino Sak Kang, Mr. M. Lantao, Mr. Ed. H. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lagdamco, the Misses Lagdamco, Mr. J. A. Malig, Mr. F. H. Neamith, Mr. Thos. P. Pemberton, Mr. A. Porsuna, Mr. J. (Continued on next Column).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "PREMIER" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 13th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [5398]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "BELLBROOK" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 14th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [5399]

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Sunrise	Sunset
...	5.50 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
To-morrow	6.00	6.55
Thursday	6.01	6.54

Rosenthal, Mr. J. Ross, Mr. J. Vargas. Among passengers passing through Hong Kong were: Mr. K. Gronke, Miss F. J. Theroff, for Shanghai; Miss G. Hight, Mrs. L. F. Murphy, Miss B. A. Murphy, Comdr. B. B. Ware, Mrs. Nonnie N. Ware, Mr. B. R. Ware, for San Francisco; Mr. A. J. Brent, Mrs. H. W. Brent and the Misses Brent, for Los Angeles.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TAKIWA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 13th Aug., 1928. [5394]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th August, 1928, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 16th August, 1928, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, M. THESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th Aug., 1928. [5392]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "HEIDELBERG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 14th August, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th August, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents. Hong Kong, 8th Aug., 1928. [5388]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" "HOPSAK" "KWANGSANG" "HANGSANG"	Wed., 15th Aug., at Noon Sun., 19th Aug., at Noon Wed., 23rd Aug., at Noon Sun., 26th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "ROKSANG"	Fri., 24th Aug., at 7 a.m. Fri., 14th Sept., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY & KOBE	"KWANGSANG" "HOPSAK"	Wed., 15th Aug., at 7 p.m. Sat., 19th Aug., at 9 p.m.
CANTON	"KWANGSANG" "HOPSAK"	Satur., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tues., 21st Aug., at Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Wed., 15th Aug., at Noon
TIENTSIN via S'HAL	"SUISANG"	Tues., 21st Aug., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Satur., 26th Aug., at 3 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	(via Oran)	17th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ...	(via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY" ...	(via Oran)	19th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPPE" ...	(via Oran)	31st Oct.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENABERY" ...	...	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPPE" ...	...	14th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	23rd Sept.
Steamship "GARNABYONSHIRE"	14th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	28th Oct.

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† Freight S.S. "Grauden"	departure 17th August
Pass. S.S. "TRILIA"	departure 25th August
† Freight S.S. "MAIN"	departure 9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	departure 23rd Sept.

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Pass. S.S. "TRILIA"	due here 26th August
Freight S.S. "Schwaben"	due here 19th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	due here 23rd Sept.

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HAICHING	...	Friday, the 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

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KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.
HAKONE MARU (Call Hull) ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Porto.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
CEYLON MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 25th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Porto.

KAWACHI MARU ... Thursday, 6th Sept.
NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.
DELAGOA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Thursday, 16th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PEKING MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.
AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

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FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 20th Aug.
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31, WING LOK STREET,
[6198]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS REMAIN GOOD.

GOOD BRITISH CARRIERS.

The general cargo returns for the period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday were good and British vessels were included amongst the best cargo carriers. There were seventeen arrivals and nine departures of which seven arrivals and three departures were British ships. Fifteen vessels discharged 13,724 tons of general cargo for this port and six British ships had 3,368 tons. The two best returns were shown by the s.s. *Commandant Henri Riviere* (French) from Saigon with 6,919 tons and the s.s. *Yuen Sang* (British) with 3,377 tons from Sourabaya and Propingo.

Through freights carried by nine vessels amounted to 19,731 tons and six British carriers had 7,395 tons. The two best carriers were the s.s. *Phenix* (British) from Newport and Singapore with 4,370 tons of general cargo; and the s.s. *Tjinkim* (Dutch) from Batavia and Amoy with 2,688 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	3
American	1	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	2	1
Japanese	1	3
Chinese	4	1
Total	17	9

VESSLS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, August 17th.

Australian-oriental Line.

Taiping, September 7th.

Change, October 9th.

Bank Line.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khio, September 1st.

City of Bremen, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

City of Athens, October 30th.

City of Lahore, December 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Calculus, August 16th.

Antiochus, August 20th.

Automedon, August 20th.

Philoteles, August 21st.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Teucer, August 22nd.

Izium, August 23rd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycodon, August 24th.

Tyndareus, September 2nd.

Orestes, August 31st.

Alceus, September 4th.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurylochus, September 9th.

Phoebus, September 17th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Telemachus, September 19th.

Bellerophon, September 20th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Praxiteles, September 25th.

Meriones, September 28th.

Atropos, September 29th.

Atys, September 30th.

Oanthe, October 15th.

Adrastus, October 15th.

Talthybius, October 16th.

Agapenor, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 8th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Hector, November 15th.

Titan, November 20th.

Dardanus, December 12th.

San Line.

Bentley, to-day.

Benwanooh, August 17th.

British India and Apcar Line.

Warfield, August 16th.

Tilawa, August 18th.

Gambada, August 30th.

Takada, September 4th.

Takama, September 15th.

Takima, September 26th.

Takima, October 10th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, August 30th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Pierce, August 30th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Danmark, August 27th.

Afro, September 6th.

Java, September 6th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern and Australian Line.

Tanda, August 29th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Arafura, October 8th.

Glas Line.

Glenahane, August 17th.

Glenagarry, September 1st.

Glenapp, September 14th.

Glenishiel, September 28th.

Carnarvonshire, October 14th.

Glenbeg, October 28th.

Hamburg-Amerika Line and

Hugo Stinnes Line.

Reinland, August 22nd.

Saarland, August 26th.

Havensstein, August 30th.

Carl Legien, September 6th.

Leverkusen, September 13th.

Ermland, September 30th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tyjaroca, August 16th.

Tikarong, August 30th.

Tikarong, August 30th.

Tikarong, August 27th.

Tikarong, August 30th.

Tikarong, September 10th.

Tikarong, September 10th.

Massagories Maritimes.

Andre Lebon, to-day.

Porto, to-day.

St. Louis-Bie, August 27th.

Athos II., August 28th.

Chenonceaux, August 28th.

D'Artagnan, September 11th.

Sphinx, September 25th.

General Metzing, October 9th.

Paul Leat, October 23rd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, to-day.

Calcutta Maru, to-morrow.

Delagoa Maru, August 16th.

Tenyo Maru, August 16th.

Penang Maru, August 18th.

Mishima Maru, August 21st.

Kashima Maru, August 24th.

Tottori Maru, August 26th.

Korea Maru, August 28th.

Kuachi Maru, September 5th.

Hakone Maru, September 7th.

Taketo Maru, September 8th.

Kuachi Maru, September 10th.

Shinyo Maru, September 12th.

Suwa Maru, September 15th.

Tenyo Maru, September 18th.

Maebashi Maru, September 23rd.

Siberia Maru, September 25th.

Fushimi Maru, October 5th.

Kanagawa Maru, October 8th.

Aki Maru, October 23rd.

Takuyo Maru, October 24th.

Hakata Maru, November 9th.

Ginjo Maru, December 3rd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Grandon, August 17th.

Schlesien, August 20th.

Trier, August 26th.

Agapenor, September 12th.

Schwaben, September 23rd.

Derfflinger, September 23rd.

Prinze Line.

Royal Prince, August 23rd.

Javanese Prince, September 16th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, August 22nd.

Sumatra, August 31st.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MOORING OUTSIDE STEAMERS.

LAUNCH MASTER AND BOATMAN FINED.

[BY LONGFOREMAN.]

Chan Yau, steersman of a cargo junk appeared before Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court for mooring his boat outside five others alongside the s.s. *Michael Jackson* in the Harbour. P. C. James Hill prosecuted and the defendant pleaded not guilty.

P. C. Hill said that whilst on patrol in the Southern Fairway he saw a number of junks moored to the s.s. *Michael Jackson*. He approached the outer junk and asked for the master, but was told that he was not on board. Witness then arrested the defendant who was the steersman of the boat.

The defendant said that he was not moored to the outer boat but was in the act of passing from No. 1 hold to No. 5 when he was arrested by the Police officer.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant and ordered him to pay a fine of \$5 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Pleaded Guilty.

Kwong Kwai, master of the steam launch *Hong Tack* was also before the Magistrate for mooring outside two others alongside the s.s. *Cremor*. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 with a similar alternative.

Two Deaths On "Solvik".

The master of the s.s. *Solvik* which arrived here yesterday from Singapore and Hoiboh reports that two Chinese male passengers died during the voyage from Singapore to Hoiboh.

Asiatic Dock Passengers.

Nine vessels brought 1,492 Asiatic dock passengers to the Colony during the period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on Monday at 7.30 a.m., left the same day at 8 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on Monday morning, the 20th inst. She will leave for Manila on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Naldera* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 13th inst. at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here on Thursday, the 16th inst., at about noon.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Naldera, August 16th.

Rajputana, August 18th.

Kashgar, August 30th.

Mysore, September 5th.

Mysore, September 13th.

Kashgar, September 15th.

Lahore, September 24th.

Khiva, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Jeypore, October 13th.

Karnala, October 19th.

Khyber, October 28th.

Kashmir, November 2nd.

Malwa, November 6th.

Manitua, December 7th.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, AUSTRALASIA, EAST AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KAJUTANA"	15,588	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	15,008	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,144	15th Sept.	Mars, L. don, Antwerp & Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	22nd Sept.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	7th Oct.	Straits & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	27th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	17th Nov.	Mars, L. don, Antwerp & Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,103	24th Nov.	Marseilles and London.

